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Austria	6 S	Belgium	10 L-F	Denmark	10 L-F	France	10 L-F	Germany	10 L-F	Greece	10 L-F	Ireland	10 L-F	Italy	10 L-F	Japan	10 L-F	Lebanon	10 L-F	Luxembourg	10 L-F	Netherlands	10 L-F	Norway	10 L-F	Portugal	10 L-F	Spain	10 L-F	Sweden	10 L-F	Switzerland	10 L-F	Turkey	10 L-F	U.S. Military	10 L-F	Yugoslavia	10 L-F
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TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cloudy, with showers. Temp. 55-65 (4-2). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-65 (4-2).
LONDON: Cloudy, with snow flurries. Temp. 45-55 (4-2). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (4-2).
CHANNEL: Moderate. Temp. 50-60 (4-2). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-60 (4-2).
T.M.P. 55-65 (4-2). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-65 (4-2).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 2

Warning to Lebanon Israeli-Guerrilla Clashes Continue

TEL AVIV, March 8 (Reuters).—Tension continued today over guerrilla activity on the Israel-Lebanon border after a weekend that included an Israeli retaliatory raid yesterday and a clash today in which five Arab guerrillas were reported killed. Israeli newspapers reported the five guerrillas were killed in a pre-dawn clash near the border with Lebanon. At about the same time an Israeli soldier was wounded when his vehicle struck a mine near the border, and a water pipeline was sabotaged in the nearby Shumra region.

The Israeli cabinet was believed to have devoted most of its general defense review to the tension along the Lebanese frontier at its weekly meeting today.

The clash and political discussions followed a small-scale Israeli retaliatory raid across the border yesterday when one guerrilla was reported killed, two others brought back for questioning and five houses blown up.

Observers here believe Israeli leaders still hope that political pressure and diplomatic moves would relieve them of undertaking any large-scale military offensive against the guerrillas entrenched in southern Lebanon. But continued clashes could only increase pressure here for Israel to take matters fully into its own hands, they said.

Israel is reported to have launched a diplomatic campaign, both at the United Nations and in meetings with Western diplomats in Jerusalem last week, in an effort to persuade the Lebanese authorities to curb guerrilla activities from their territory.

When this apparently proved fruitless, and a soldier was killed in a clash with guerrillas from Lebanon on Thursday night on Israeli territory, yesterday's raid was ordered.

But its scope was one of the most limited that Israel has yet carried out in its retaliatory tactics, observers here said.

Last night after the Israeli raid, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon said: "Everything has been carried out in the most limited way possible."

Dr. Donald U. Menzel, director of the Harvard University Observatory, said experiments conducted in Mexico during the eclipse were "a total and complete success."

Dr. Menzel said that results of the Harvard University Observatory experiments conducted in Mexico during the eclipse were "a total and complete success."

Millions See Sun's Eclipse In Americas

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—The sun blazed yesterday, and millions saw it.

More than a million earthlings saw the sun in all its glory as the moon totally blotted out the sun along a 90-to-72-mile-wide strip from southwest Texas to Newfoundland.

Millions more saw some dimming great or small, in areas of partial eclipse stretching across the United States. Millions more throughout the world watched on television.

And a legion of scientists, more than ever in history, watched to see whether the eclipse would be as predicted, to make this year's most viewed, most studied eclipse.

One of America's leading astronomers said experiments conducted in Mexico during the eclipse were "a total and complete success."

Dr. Donald U. Menzel, director of the Harvard University Observatory, said experiments conducted in Mexico during the eclipse were "a total and complete success."

Thant Summons Jarring for Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 8 (AP).—Secretary-General U Thant announced yesterday that he had summoned his special representative to the Middle East, Gunnar V. Jarring, to confer with him here.

New York is the one place where Mr. Jarring can confer not only with Mr. Thant but also with representatives of all the countries directly concerned and the Big Four powers. Mr. Jarring, who is Sweden's ambassador in Moscow, is expected here Tuesday.

Mr. Thant indicated that it would be left to Mr. Jarring to decide whether he should make a new trip to the Middle East capital. He made several trips in 1968 and early 1969.

Mr. Thant indicated optimism on the progress of the Big Four talks being held here by the UN ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

U.S. Aid Revamping Is Urged Nixon Gets One Study, Rogers 2d

By Felix Belair Jr.
KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 8 (AP).—A White House task force urged President Nixon today to junk present foreign aid policies and programs and require United States efforts to help developing countries conform to guidelines set by international agencies such as the World Bank.

The 16-member panel headed by Rudolph A. Peterson, president of the Bank of America, said that a "predominantly bilateral U.S. program is no longer politically tenable," and that the greatest hope for economic development was through a truly cooperative international program.

This would mean scrapping the Agency for International Development and a fragmentation of its economic aid programs to several new agencies. The panel said there must also be a clear separation between legislation on economic and military aid as well as between the administration of economic and military aid and so-called security-connected programs.

"Fresh and Exciting"

Responding to the task force report, Mr. Nixon said he found the ideas suggested to be "fresh and exciting." He added: "Looking to the future, it [the task force] concluded that the United States has a profound national interest in cooperating with developing countries in their efforts to improve the conditions of life in their societies."

"I agree. It is to enable the United States to best pursue that profound national interest that I will propose a new U.S. approach to foreign assistance for the 1970s."

In authorizing economic aid for the current year, Congress extended all programs for two years. Thus, the President's recommendations would apply to the 1971 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1971.

Yesterday it became known that Secretary of State William P. Rogers received some time ago a separate private report on foreign aid. The report, by Edward M. Korry, Ambassador to Chile, challenged the motivation of the economic aid program as well as many of the methods used in trying to reach its objectives.

In too many instances, it says, the result of aid policy has been to push some of the poorer countries toward economic authoritarianism and to undermine the case for economic aid programs in Congress.

"Shared Responsibility"

Mr. Korry called for a new approach to economic development, including the concept of "shared responsibility" by donor and recipient countries. He suggested the trouble in the past was that economic aid programs tried to do too much for too many and viewed the underdeveloped world as it ought to be rather than as it really is.

One conclusion of the report was that economic development efforts should be divorced completely from military aid.

Airport Strike In London Has Cost \$14 Million

LONDON, March 8 (AP).—Heathrow Airport carried on at two-thirds capacity today, the sixth day of a firemen's strike that has cost the terminal an estimated \$14.4 million in lost fees and extra costs.

Last Monday night 90 firemen walked out demanding a 12 shilling (\$1.44) a week raise. Their average earnings are £232 (\$78.80) a week.

Fewer planes were using Heathrow between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., while fire officers maintain skeleton service, but their seats are full, unusual for this time of year. Freight flights continue around the clock, but night passenger flights are suspended.

Mekong River Towns Threatened Situation in Southern Laos Serious, Top Officer Warns

SAVANNAKHET, Laos, March 8 (Reuters).—Communist forces have steadily eroded government control in southern Laos and the military position there is serious, a high Laotian officer said here today.

Col. Soulang Phetoumphon, deputy commander for operations in the Third Military Region, told a press briefing that North Vietnamese and Communist Pathet Lao troops had pushed so far westward that towns along the Mekong River were threatened.

Five days ago, the colonel said, two companies of mixed North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao troops attacked a government post 2.5 miles from the Mekong, which for much of its length marks the frontier with Thailand.

The Mekong River city of Pakse, about 120 miles south-southeast of Savannakhet and headquarters of the Fourth Military District which covers the southern Laotian panhandle, has come under rocket attack twice this year.

The Communists have also re-established river crossings to infiltrate guerrillas to Thailand, Col. Soulang said. He inferred that had been able to do this virtually unimpeded.

The colonel claimed that two companies of North Vietnamese troops—each numbering between 50 and 70 men—had infiltrated into Thailand by a Mekong River crossing last November.

Asked how he knew they were North Vietnamese, he said they had been identified by villagers in the area.

The colonel said the North Vietnamese had crossed the Mekong from the Nam Cs Dinh River valley, about 125 miles north-northeast of Savannakhet, headquarters of the Third Military Region.

The war between government troops and Communists in southern Laos has been spectacular, although the Laotian command regards it with great concern.

Southern Laos has generally come to mean the Ho Chi Minh Trail which runs the length of the eastern side of the panhandle.

American planes pound the trail daily to impede the flow of supplies from North Vietnam to the battlefields of South Vietnam.

But Laos sources today indicated that requests for U.S. air support in the ground war west of the trail had met with generally inadequate response, although American planes provide support for the American-backed Meo guerrilla army in northern Laos.

The Lao Air Force in the southern part of the country has only 17 propeller-driven T-28 fighter-



EMERGENCY LANDING—Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, is surrounded by police and security men in Nicosia after an apparent assassination attempt. His helicopter was machine-gunned shortly after takeoff from the Royal Palace grounds.

Attack on Makarios Fails, Wounded Pilot Lands Copter

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 8 (Reuters).—President Makarios narrowly escaped injury today when his helicopter was hit by a hail of bullets as it took off from his palace here.

Skirmish action by the helicopter's Greek pilot enabled the 56-year-old president and archbishop to survive the assassination attempt. Although severely wounded in the stomach, the pilot swung the helicopter out of the line of fire and landed it behind a nearby row of buildings.

Meeting in emergency session tonight, the Cyprus House of Representatives adopted a unanimous resolution condemning the attack.

Police guarding the archbishop's residence fired back when the shooting began from the roof of a school 100 yards away, but the attackers fled, leaving behind a Bren gun and two rifles.

The police later announced that three Greek Cypriots had been arrested in connection with the assassination attempt.

An official statement said the police had also searched the residence of former Interior and Defense Minister Polykarpos Georgiadis and found two loaded revolvers and a quantity of sub-machine-gun ammunition. The police are seeking another seven men who are missing from their usual haunts, the statement said.

One of the arrested men was the owner of a car used by the attackers.

The Makarios administration has been battling for the last year to control extremist Greek Cypriots waging a terrorist campaign for a return to the policy of Enosis—union with Greece.

The attack took place shortly after dawn today as the president left for Makheras monastery, 30 miles from here, to commemorate the death of a hero of EOKA, the Greek Cypriot movement that fought against the British for independence in the 1950s.

According to the Greek Cypriot newspaper Makhri, the police were tipped off about a plot to kill the president on Friday. This led to extra security precautions being taken at Makheras, where 160 police ringed the monastery.

Residents of Nicosia's old city who rushed from their homes at the sound of gunfire said they saw President Makarios, his robes stained with blood, helping the injured pilot from the helicopter into the street. The president hailed a passing truck to take the man, Zacharias Pappadopoulos, to hospital. The pilot was reported in critical condition after a two-hour operation.

The president later drove to Makheras.

Johnson Shows 'Improvement'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 8 (UPI).—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson today ended his first week in the Brooke General Hospital "feeling well" and walking around more than at any time since he entered suffering pains in his chest.

"We are satisfied with the President's progress and continued improvement," a doctor said. It was the first time the word "improvement" had been used in connection with Mr. Johnson's condition.

Doctors continued to give no indication of when Mr. Johnson would be released from the hospital.

A Death Not Covered by Nixon Statement How a U.S. Captain Died in Laos Action

By Don A. Schanche
LOS ANGELES—Capt. Joseph Bush, an American Army adviser to the Royal Army of Laos, was killed by North Vietnamese soldiers in ground combat at Muong Soui, on the western edge of the Plain des Jarres, on Feb. 11, 1969. Before he was almost out in half by enemy automatic weapons fire, Capt. Bush, a light-haired, crew-

(Don A. Schanche, a free-lance writer who visits Laos frequently, was living among the embattled Meo tribesmen there last winter, preparing his book, "Mister Pop: The Adventures of a Peaceful Man in a Small War," which will be published by David McKay Co. April 13. He was formerly managing editor of the Saturday Evening Post, editor-in-chief of Holiday, military editor of Life and an International News Service correspondent in Korea. A few days after the latest military action recounted here, he was ordered by the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane to leave the battle area and embassy officials refused on grounds of secrecy to discuss the affair or to acknowledge officially the death of Capt. Joseph Bush.)

mediately declared the captain's brave death top secret and has not confirmed it to this day.

President Nixon's statement Friday, that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground combat operations," therefore, is incorrect.

Capt. Bush's death was not the only ground combat fatality in Laos. A half-dozen young Americans, working for the U.S. Agency for International Development and international voluntary services, have been

killed in ambushes by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese soldiers since the Geneva accord of 1962. One of them, Don Sjostrom, of Seattle, Wash., was hit in the head and killed instantly during a North Vietnamese raid on a Lao Army base called Nha Khang, north of the Plain des Jarres, in January, 1968.

Mr. Sjostrom, carrying a loaded shotgun for protection, was out down as he tried to dash from the hut in which he had been sleeping to a

nearby radio shack to call for help. As a refugee relief worker for AID, he was not technically a combatant, but he did die in combat on the ground.

Capt. Bush and the 80 to 100 other U.S. Army men who worked under the diplomatic cover of "assistant military attachés" as unit advisers to the Lao Army were definitely engaged in ground combat when I was in northeast Laos during much of the winter of 1969. At the time, the Royal Lao Army and the Central Intelligence Agency-supported clandestine army of Meo tribesmen under Maj. Gen. Vang Pao had suffered severe setbacks throughout the northeast provinces of Sam Neua and Xieng Khouang. They were engaged in light holding actions, with the support of U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers, at mountain bases surrounding the strategic plain.

At Muong Soui, where Capt. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Moscow Denies Aim to Pass U.S. In Nuclear Arms

By Bernard Gwertzman
MOSCOW, March 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union said in a major policy statement yesterday that it is not seeking nuclear superiority over the United States. It said a further spiral of the arms race would benefit neither country.

The statement, covering half a page in Pravda, the authoritative Communist party newspaper, said there are possibilities for reaching an agreement on limiting strategic weapons at the Soviet-U.S. talks that resume in Vienna on April 16. But the statement questioned U.S. sincerity in wanting an accord.

The article was signed "Observer," the pen name used to signify the work of a high government figure. Its main thesis was that after years of arms rivalry, a virtual parity exists, indicating that the Soviet Union is willing to accept this balance, but that some U.S. leaders still are seeking "superiority" over the Soviet Union.

Two Purposes Seen

Western diplomats tended to regard the statement in two ways. First, it seemed to reflect the Soviet position in advance of the talks—"we want an agreement, but are no more eager for one than you." Second, the timing suggested that Moscow is interested in safeguarding its voice in the debate in Washington on the wisdom of stepping up deployment of Safeguard missile defenses.

In his foreign policy message to Congress on Feb. 18, President Nixon said the decision to continue with the construction of the Safeguard system is consistent with his administration's strategic goal of achieving "sufficiency" and with the goal of effective arms-limitation. He said he is prepared to discuss limitations on both defensive and offensive weapons.

The Russians, in the statement, made it clear that they feel the Safeguard deployment would not help the chances for an accord at the arms talks, and they did not seem unwilling to add the Safeguard critics in Capitol Hill who have contended that deployment might rattle the Russians.

It stated that, in the present situation, the balance of military forces made it "completely unrealistic" to count on any benefit "from the outbreak of a thermonuclear war."

"And a new spiral in the arms race, judging by everything, could not change the substance of this relationship."

McGeorge Bundy, former special assistant to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, was quoted approvingly as having said that a nuclear clash "cannot bring any kind of gain either from

Rebels Free U.S. Attaché In Guatemala

GUATEMALA, March 8 (AP).—Guerrillas released an American diplomat Sean M. Holly today, after the Guatemalan government freed three members of the Rebel Armed Forces. Mr. Holly's release came within hours of the deadline set by his kidnappers, who had sworn to kill him if their demands were not met.

"It was an experience I don't ever want to repeat," said Mr. Holly, who was kidnapped Friday and released this morning. Mr. Holly did not know that his life was in danger during 38 hours of captivity.

Not until his release did he learn that his captors had threatened to execute him if four guerrillas were not released by the Guatemalan authorities later today.

Shortly after Mr. Holly, a labor attaché, was set free, it was learned that the same rebel group had kidnapped—and were still holding—a prominent banker and attorney. The victim, taken prisoner Friday a few hours after Mr. Holly, was identified as Gabriel Bigruria, 55. There was no immediate indication what the rebels wanted for his ransom.

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DARKNESS SHORTLY AFTER NOON—The Statue of Liberty in deep shadows of the partial eclipse of the sun at its height about 1:45 p.m. EST Saturday in New York.

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In Listing Space Goals of 1970s

'Grand Tour' of Planets Envisaged by Nixon

By James M. Naughton

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 8 (NYT).—President Nixon announced yesterday a wide-ranging series of American space goals for the 1970s, including a "grand tour" of the outer planets and the launching of a nuclear-powered rocket late in the decade.

"Our approach to space must continue to be bold—but it must also be balanced," the President said in a statement from the Florida White House.

He said the plans were to keep space spending at about its present level of \$3.5 billion a year. He added that "many critical problems here on this planet make high priority demands on our attention and our resources" but warned against permitting the U.S. space effort to "stagnate."

The President reiterated his administration's desire to "eventually" send men to explore the planet Mars.

Thomas O. Paine, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, told reporters here that a manned Mars landing could occur during the 1980s, although no target date was set.

The President spelled out for the first time the aims embodied in the shift of the American space effort from putting men on the moon to exploring every planet in the solar system.

He said it would be guided by three general purposes: exploration, gathering scientific knowledge and practical application of the lessons of space to life on earth. Mr. Paine said the President's

program included these highlights: Sending the unmanned "grand tour" craft on cruises to the outer planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto—in 1977 and 1978. Such probes, which could take a decade or longer to complete, have long been proposed by scientists aware that the alignment of the planets would not favor such an effort for about 180 years if the opportunity is missed in this decade.

Development of a manned orbiting space station and a shuttle system to rocket humans to and from it. The first space shuttle flight should occur, Mr. Paine said, in 1976, the same year the construction of the orbiting space station would begin.

Mars Landing
Landing two unmanned spacecraft on Mars in 1976, after mapping most of the planet's surface in two orbiting flights in 1971. The orbital flights next year would attempt to give scientists clues to the appearance of seasonal changes on the polar ice caps of Mars as well as offer information on possible sites for later landings.

Development of a nuclear-powered rocket of the type needed to launch lengthy interplanetary trips, with the hope of making the first test launch in 1978.

Continued manned landings on the moon through 1974, plus unmanned flights to explore Jupiter in 1972, Venus and Mercury in 1973.

States is paying too little attention to the needs of this planet. "As we enter a new decade," the President said, "we are conscious of the fact that man is also entering a new historic era. For the first time, he has reached beyond his planet and, for the rest of time, we will think of ourselves as men from the planet earth. It is my hope that as we go forward with our space program, we can plan and work in a way which makes us proud both of the planet from which we come and of our ability to travel beyond it."

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Liberal Nixon Aides Yield On School Integration Test

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—After more than a year of crises, confusion and internal battles, the Nixon administration has evolved a school desegregation policy that is a compromise between the President's 1968 campaign promises, statements of both conservatives and moderates within the administration, as well as those of the President himself, add up to this: The policy will be pursued as a matter of course and will not be a major purpose and will not require the neighborhood school or require a considerable amount of additional busing of students.

The policy would have been announced along with it not been for the fact that the Supreme Court announced a more liberal policy than that some persons within the administration, backed by moderate Republicans in Congress, tried to force the court.

Pro-court forces have now been beaten down by repeated action and statements from the White House. Robert H. Finch, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the most liberal cabinet member, for a time shielded the policy from the public. But Mr. Finch, talking in the same vein as the White House conservatives, opposed last summer.

Position Strengthened
Since Mr. Nixon was inaugurated on Jan. 20, 1969, there have been several major episodes on the desegregation issue, each of which has served to strengthen the current policy position.

By the fall of 1968, about 20 percent of the Negro students in the South were in formerly all-white schools.

Agnew Urges Rich Suburbs To Aid Slums

By Warren Weaver Jr.
WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—President Spiro T. Agnew said yesterday that the prosperous suburbs must help provide housing and employment for inner-city slum-dwellers or face an increase in ghetto racism.

The Vice-President told the National Alliance of Businessmen he expects the assumption that "because the primary problems of the inner city are poverty and unemployment, these problems must also be solved by the suburbs."

They exist in substantial numbers in suburban areas," Mr. Agnew said, "but are not being sufficiently utilized in solving inner-city problems."

The Vice-President expressed concern that restricting attempts to solve inner-city problems to the suburbs of the inner city might constitute a subtle form of "bribe."

Develops Hostility
"Allowing members of our minority groups to find possibilities for better housing, income, job and educational opportunities only in a limited geographical area that is already, or is destined to become, a minority enclave encourages segregated living and the development of racial hostility."

The National Alliance of Businessmen is an organization devoted to promoting, with some government assistance, increased hiring and training of the hard-core unemployed, largely Negroes, by U.S. private business and industry.

The suburban dwellers who turn their backs on city problems and claims that they should not financially contribute to their solution are closing his eyes to the direct relationship between the economic vitality of his county and the city," Mr. Agnew said. "All of the economic beltway industries and all economic mercantile growth in other counties can be attributed to their positioning around the city hub."

Tanzanians Assail Visit by Moon Men
DAR-ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, March 8 (UPI).—The Apollo-12 astronauts arrived to start a four-day goodwill visit today and were greeted by a government news-stander who said President Nixon's "propaganda" use of the moon mission.

The astronauts—Charles Conrad, Edward P. Gordon and Alan L. Bean—were greeted by officials of the Tanzanian Foreign Office and U.S. Embassy. But an editorial in the official government newspaper, the Standard said: "The American astronauts are here to because Nixon is making the moon propaganda use of the moon mission, domestically and internationally."

NATO Planners to Meet
BRUSSELS, March 8 (AP).—NATO planners from the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will meet tomorrow for a week of discussions. Informal sources said one of the main topics would be the Soviet-Chinese dispute.



CHECKERS ON DEATH ROW—Two inmates on death row at the state prison in Huntsville, Texas, can't see each other as they play a game of checkers, but they can see the board which they made out of a piece of cardboard and colored with crayons.

Demand Finch Explain Position

2,000 HEW Employees Protest Rights Action

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, March 8 (NYT).—About 2,000 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare protested today the recent actions on civil rights and demanded that Secretary Robert H. Finch explain the department's position.

The first crisis came a few days after Mr. Nixon's inauguration when papers calling for a cutoff of funds for five Southern districts routinely came to Mr. Finch's desk after a long semi-judicial process that had found the districts not in compliance with the law.

Pressure From South
Under pressure from Southern Republicans to keep the money flowing and put the cases under review, Mr. Finch chose a compromise course and ordered a review during which the federal funds would be held in escrow for 60 days.

Southern Republican leaders were encouraged by Mr. Finch's move. But Leon E. Panetta, recently ousted as head of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, was convinced—as were others in the department—that the policy of the Virginia decision had to be followed or there would be no progress in desegregation.

Mr. Finch decided that the guidelines should be retained and said so publicly. Within a few weeks, he began executing the cut-off machinery about the same way Democrats had done.

The Southern state Republican chairmen were furious and registered their anger with the White House. Several meetings were held between them and administration officials. Mr. Panetta and Mr. Finch were called in to give their side.

Mr. Panetta said after his resignation that at one meeting, Harry S. Dent, the White House political coordinator, who had fielded the complaints, told Southern GOP leaders that Robert C. Mardian, a California conservative, was being assigned to HEW as general counsel, and assured them that Mr. Mardian would soon bring about a change.

Guideline Softened
One of the first things Mr. Mardian did as counsel was to draft a memorandum suggesting a weakening of the guidelines on the ground that they went beyond the law. On March 24, Mr. Finch publicly disclaimed any connection with the memorandum and continued to permit Mr. Panetta to proceed as before.

For several weeks, Mr. Panetta thought his side had won. In May, however, he received word that John D. Ehrlichman, Presidential assistant, was saying that the guidelines would indeed be softened.

This was the beginning of another clash. Several study groups appointed by the administration to study education matters had recommended that the guidelines be retained. HEW officials, backed by moderate Republicans outside the administration, such as Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller of Arkansas, fought for retention. But they were overruled and, at the end of June, it appeared from several sources that new guidelines would be issued along the lines sought by Mr. Mardian.

The chief reason the Mardian view did not prevail, Mr. Panetta said, was that Mr. Finch, defeated in his attempt to appoint Dr. John H. Knowles as the government's chief health officer, was determined not to suffer a second humiliating defeat and "dig his heels in."

On July 3, 1969, a joint statement was issued by Mr. Finch and Attorney General John N. Mitchell saying that the desegregation deadlines established by the Democrats would be retained except for schools with "bona fide educational and administrative problems."

Mr. Panetta, disturbed about the confusion caused by the statement, attempted a week or two later to send a letter to school districts under executive enforcement explaining that they would be required to live up to their commitments. This set off another clash. Mr. Panetta was overruled by the secretary's office, which said simply that "no such letter would go out."

A final clash came last month, when a number of Southern amendments to the Civil Rights Act were under consideration in Congress. Statements from the White House reaffirming the President's position on busing and neighborhood schools and a letter circulated in Congress by Bryce W. Harlow, presidential counselor, on the subject "undercut the position we (HEW) were trying to develop in Congress," Mr. Panetta said. His resignation followed.

director of the Office for Civil Rights, have raised questions in our minds about the department's current stance," the petition said. "Since such confusion is open to misinterpretation and can seriously erode the effectiveness of each of us in carrying out our assigned responsibilities, we feel that clarification of the department's position is urgently needed at this time."

"We, therefore, respectfully request that you, Mr. Secretary, convene and chair, as soon as possible, a meeting open to all HEW employees for a frank and open discussion of this crucial matter..."

Petitioners calling for a meeting with Mr. Finch had been circulating within department headquarters and its bureaus for three days before this protest.

"We are gravely concerned and indeed confused about the future leadership role of HEW" in the civil rights field, the petition said. Six members of the department presented the petition at the office of Mr. Finch, who has been vacationing in Mexico. The document was accepted by John G. Veneman, the under secretary.

"I assured them we were committed to enforcing the [1964] Civil Rights Act," Mr. Veneman said. "I told them I would present this to the secretary when he returned next week."

One member of the committee that drew up the petition said the department staff members were angered by the treatment of Leon E. Panetta, the department's civil rights chief, who was ousted last month. Two of Mr. Panetta's aides subsequently resigned.

Last Tuesday a letter signed by 125 HEW civil rights workers was sent to President Nixon, protesting the forced resignation of their boss, who had been a proponent of school desegregation in the South. The letter and the petition are not believed to be the work of the same group.

"Recent events bearing directly on HEW's civil rights commitment, including the resignation of the

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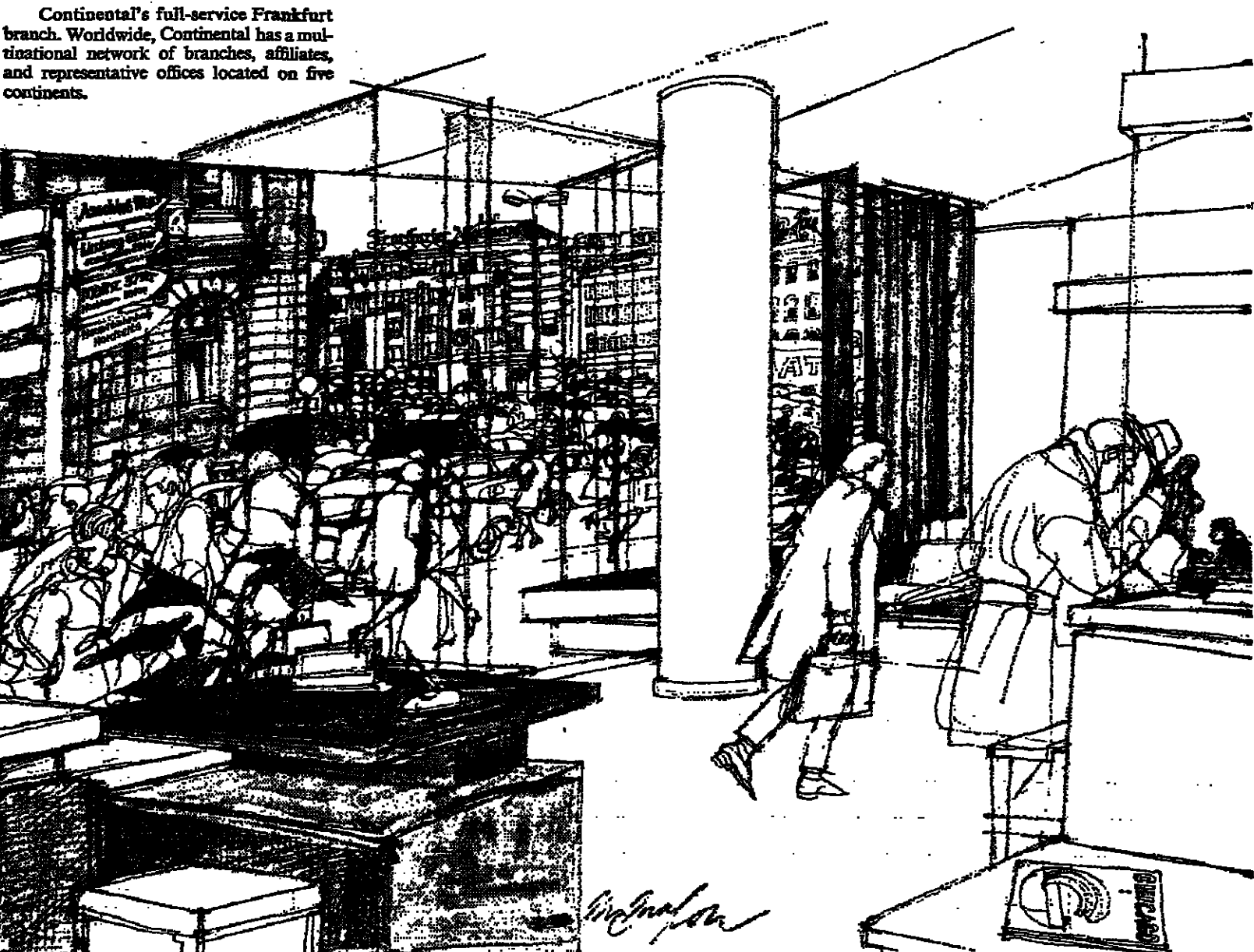
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Gaullist Party Holds Own in Local Voting

Moderates, Leftists Stand First and Second

PARIS, March 8 (UPI).—Incomplete results in today's cantonal (county) elections, regarded as a first test of popularity for President Georges Pompidou's administration, showed neither great wins nor losses for the majority Gaullist party.

With a total of 1,981 cantons out of 1,609 reporting, the moderates, always strong in local constituencies, had the largest following, with 216 seats.

Various leftist groups were second with 114, the Socialists third with 101 and the main Gaullist party, the Union for the Defense of the Republic, third with 86.

The results so far can be judged neither a setback nor a boost to the Gaullist forces, since they won approximately the same percentage of seats they held prior to the election.

Only 50% Turn Out

Also, the fact that there was very little voter interest in the election, with little more than 50 percent going to the polls, diminished the impact of the elections.

The elections were held in half, or 1,609, of the cantons in France and its overseas possessions to elect representatives to local general councils. The councils are an institution dating back to the Revolution, which deal with local taxes and problems such as road and school building.

The opposition parties to the ruling Gaullists have held most of the seats despite the 11-year reign of former President Charles de Gaulle. The Gaullists waged an all-out campaign primarily to dislodge the opposition, but the Communist party went one better and put up candidates for every seat at stake.

The Gaullists viewed the election as a popularity poll for Mr. Pompidou and his administration and tried to stir up the interest that is traditionally lacking in local elections.

City areas had the smallest turnouts. The rural population, which takes a strong interest in local government in France, had the highest, as usual, with some country areas registering 70 percent of the voters balloting.

Mich. GOP Picks Mrs. Romney

LANSING, Mich., March 8 (UPI).—Lenore Romney was picked yesterday by Michigan Republican leaders as the candidate they will back for the party's Senate nomination in the August primary.

The leadership took less than 30 minutes to give the wife of former Michigan Gov. George Romney their almost unanimous backing, a sharp contrast to a meeting two weeks ago when Mrs. Romney failed to gain the necessary 75 percent of the vote for the designation.

Mrs. Romney, 61, will face State Sen. Robert J. Huber, of Troy, in the August primary, and the winner of that election will face incumbent Democrat Philip A. Hart, who has charged himself within the Michigan GOP to gain the party label for Mrs. Romney, promised a "bloody" primary battle.

Nixons Invite Windsors

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon have invited the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to a White House dinner April 4, the White House said today.



SUNDAY SCENE—Former French President Charles de Gaulle walking to the church at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises where he and his wife attended mass yesterday.

Millions Watch Sun's Eclipse From Mexico to Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

moments after the sun slipped completely behind the moon for the first time. Looking down at the shadow engulfing the sea beneath his plane Air Force Maj. Billy Buttram said, "It's like a big black ball moving across the ocean."

The skies around the plane and for 40 miles on each side of the plane turned a deep purple and overhead the sun and moon put on a show that the 37 men aboard would not soon forget.

The new and full moon indeed resembled nothing more than a huge black disk, while the sun's outermost atmosphere or corona was casting a halo around the moon millions of miles into space.

To one side of the eclipsed sun lay the brilliant planet Venus, while in a little closer to the sun was the dimmer planet Mercury, which is usually obscured from view by the sun's blinding light.

At Mahanauton, Zapotec Indian musicians played flutes and drums. Old women in black rebozos—twisted shawls—stood before the church whispering prayers. Others lit candles.

Cheer Sun's Return

And some terrified Indians, convinced the sun had vanished forever, broke into cheers when it reappeared.

In Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp, frogs started croaking their night song when the eclipse hit. A black bear climbed a tree.

In Waycross, Ga., eight chickens quit eating and moving, and two hopped on a perch to roost.

In Norfolk, Va., too—eclipse arrival time 1:36 p.m.—an elephant began trumpeting and stomping the ground while chimpanzees huddled and monkeys panicked and even refused peanuts.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia—where the eclipse lasted just over two minutes—citizens took the eclipse with accustomed matter-of-factness. On a wharf an old salt grumbled: "I bet this wouldn't have happened if the Americans hadn't fooled

Ford Foundation Reaffirms Social Aims Despite Critics

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI).—The Ford Foundation said yesterday that despite criticism of some of its programs during the 1960s, it will continue to support work in social change during the 1970s.

McGeorge Bundy, president of the foundation, said foundation officials will not "align ourselves with those who believe there is no crisis in our society."

In its annual report, Mr. Bundy concedes that the foundation could

have done a better job of explaining its activities to elicit understanding in Congress and among the public. The foundation, recently criticized by some members of Congress, is the largest in the country, with a net worth of \$2.4 billion and disbursements this year of \$245 million.

In a departure from the usual foundation annual report—a list of social change and cultural activities it supports—Mr. Bundy appraised the impact of the 1969 tax-reform act. He concluded that the law would be part of "the social climate in which foundations do their work" in the next decade.

Some of the restrictions are the result of congressional hostility to Ford social programs.

The law, signed by President Nixon in the waning hours of 1969 to control the activities of foundations, placed a 4 percent excise tax on their earnings, prohibited the use of foundation funds to influence legislation and severely restricted their support for voter registration drives.

One member of Congress said the lawmakers acted because Ford's activities in these areas suggested that the foundation and Mr. Bundy appeared to believe "they were a law unto themselves."

Specifically, some congressmen were roused by a grant Ford made to the Cleveland chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, one seventh of which—\$26,000—was used in 1967 to assist a voter registration drive among the city's East Side blacks. When Carl B. Stokes became the first Negro elected mayor of a major city later that year, the role of the Ford funds became a controversy because of the narrowness of Mr. Stokes's victory over Republican Seth Taft—1,600 votes.

In another case that caused congressional reactions, Ford assisted a Mexican-American group, one faction of which made public statements that chided the spines of some Texans in 1968. That same year, Ford backed a plan for the decentralization of the New York schools, which brought black parents and white teachers into a racial tug-of-war that closed the schools for months.

Arabs Threaten To Ban Airlines As Retaliation

CAIRO, March 8 (NYT).—Arab transport union leaders threatened yesterday to impose a total Arab-world boycott on the airlines and ships of any country where Arab airlines were restricted because of recent bomb incidents.

Arab retaliatory measures would include a prohibition on overflights by airlines of affected countries, according to Sabet el-Sefary, secretary-general of the Arab League's Federation of Arab Transport Unions (FATU).

Since the Arab countries form a barrier from Morocco, in the west, all across North Africa to the Syrian-Turkish frontier on the eastern Mediterranean, a ban on overflights could seriously disrupt transit traffic linking Europe and Africa and Europe and Asia.

The executive council of the FATU has been meeting in Cairo for the last five days to consider measures to combat any curbs on Arab airlines. Many pilot groups are urging that all flights should be prohibited to the Middle East because of bomb dangers.

Long Ford Strike In Belgium Ends

BRUSSELS, March 8 (AP).—The last of the big winter wildcat strikes in Belgium ended today when the majority of workers at the Ford plant in Genk decided to go back to work tomorrow.

The walkout at the assembly plant employing 8,000 workers lasted 40 days. The strikers accepted the pay raise proposed by employers, lower than their initial demands.

The other big strikes were in the northern coal mines where 23,000 workers held out for two months. In Antwerp, the 5,500 workers of General Motors also struck for several weeks.

Miller's 'Capricorn' Obscene, Athens Rules

ATHENS, March 8 (NYT).—A court in Athens ruled yesterday that Henry Miller's novel "Tropic of Capricorn" is obscene and ordered the destruction of 800 confiscated copies of a Greek translation.

But the three-judge Court of Misdemeanors discharged the defendant, Vassilios Delvenakiotis, a publisher who printed the translation in 1966. The books had been found by police in his warehouse; only four copies were seized in bookstores.

Two policemen and two college professors who testified for the prosecution termed the book obscene and immoral, but admitted they had read only excerpts shown them by the prosecutor.

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Report For Assembly

The committee is working toward a report for the General Assembly next fall, but first it must agree on the general objectives to be sought in any agreement that is reached on the characteristics of the specific points of the agreement.

A U.S. diplomat explained that the list presented to the committee by Mr. Phillips was intended purely as one of objectives to which any principles or legal details must conform. He said the objectives were drawn from views that had been expressed here.

Summarized, they were as follows:

1. To encourage exploration of all seabed resources for practical benefit.
2. To assure that all interested states will have access without discrimination to the seabed for exploration and exploitation, even if not all of them are at first capable of carrying out the work.
3. To encourage scientific research and dissemination of the knowledge gained. "To allow all nations to participate in seabed development."
4. To encourage development of such important services as navigation, aids, maps and charts, weather information and rescue organizations.
5. To provide procedures for the assignment of rights to minerals or groups of minerals under terms that protect the integrity of investments, and to encourage efficiency and discourage racing for claims or holding of areas for speculation.
6. To provide for a reasonable return on investment.
7. To provide revenue to benefit international community purposes, taking special account of the needs of the developing countries, and to

One Slain in India Riot

ALLEPPEY, India, March 8 (Reuters).—One person was killed and another seriously injured when police opened fire early today on a crowd of Communist workers who tried to attack the house of a police informant at Pandanaj village, near this south Indian town.

French Army Doctor Slain

PORT LAMY, Chad, March 8 (Reuters).—A French military doctor was killed in a clash between joint Chad-French troops and rebels near Salfay in east Chad today. French military sources said here.

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FAMILY PROJECT—Brenda McCan, part of the "family" of Charles Manson, holds a copy of the record album, just released, recorded by Manson, who is in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial in the Sharon Tate murders. The record was produced by Awareness Records in Hollywood with funds raised by members of Manson's "family."

Judge Revokes Permission For Manson to Defend Self

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP).—A judge has revoked the permission he gave Charles Manson to act as his own attorney at his trial on charges that he and members of his nomadic "family" killed actress Sharon Tate and six others.

"I'm satisfied that if you want to trial before a jury on charges as complex as these... it would be a fundamental denial of due process," the trial judge, William B. Keene, said Friday.

"You are incapable of acting as your own attorney," the judge said.

Judge Keene named attorney Judith Hollister to represent Manson, who along with five others is charged with murder and conspiracy in the killings. Trial for all but one is set for March 30.

The ruling came at a hearing on a 17-page motion Manson submitted Wednesday. It asked among other things that two deputy district attorneys be named to impose the same restrictions in preparing for trial that he had, that he be allowed to travel to interview witnesses and that the court address him as "Charlie."

Judge Keene called the requests outlandish and said the document prompted him to review the entire case. He questioned Manson's ability to read and write and gave him an in-court reading test, making him read aloud sections of the motion.

Manson read haltingly, stumbling over the longer words.

Judge Keene said, "I'm satisfied that you can read and that you are serious in presenting these motions. I believe you understand what they say, even though I doubt."

After the judge's ruling four of Manson's followers rose from the visitors' section of the court. One cried, "There is no justice in your court. You are a mockery." The judge ruled three of them in contempt and sentenced them to five days in jail.

Manson rose from his seat and told the judge, "Go wash your hands. They're dirty." The judge ordered him removed by the bailiff.

"There's no love in your court," Manson said as he was led out.

Earlier, losing his composure for the first time during a series of court appearances, Manson exclaimed: "You can kill me, but you can't give me an attorney!"

Heavy Traffic Baited

ZURICH, March 8 (Reuters).—Heavy snow paralyzed road, rail and air traffic to Zurich, Switzerland's largest city.

At the Zurich railroad station, trains were unable to move for more than an hour because of frozen switches. Later in the morning, traffic resumed with long delays.

Most planes due to land or take off from Zurich airport were diverted or canceled. More than four inches of fresh snow fell in two hours this morning.

Snow Blankets Germany

FRANKFURT, March 8 (UPI).—Heavy snowfalls in all parts of West Germany marred air, rail and automobile traffic today.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, snow blocked rail lines—delaying trains up to seven hours—and reduced four-lane autobahn traffic to two lanes.

Hamburg airport described landing conditions early today as "impossible at times." Only eight of 26 scheduled take-offs could be completed. Frankfurt's busy Rhein-Main airport reported delays of an hour or more.

Malaysia, Thailand Widen War on Reds

BANGKOK, March 8 (Reuters).—Military planes and ground troops from Malaysia and Thailand will be permitted to cross their common border to strike at Communist guerrillas in that area, Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak of Malaysia said today.

A new border cooperation agreement was signed here yesterday, allowing air force planes and ground troops in "hot pursuit" to cross the line to attack Communists. Previously, only police forces had been used against more than 1,000 guerrillas, most of them in Thailand.

Tun Abdul Razak said yesterday that 2,000 Malaysian troops had already gone into Thailand to help Thai forces.

Madrid Urges Polio Shots

MADRID, March 8 (Reuters).—Madrid authorities today issued a stern warning to parents here to ensure that their children were vaccinated against polio.

There were 11 cases of the illness last month among non-vaccinated children and one of them died, according to an official note by the Madrid civil governor.

Italian Slide Buries Alpine Troops; 7 Die

Avalanche in Tatra Kills Czech Student

BOZZANO, Italy, March 8 (Reuters).—An avalanche crashed down onto a platoon of Italian Alpine troops in the Dolomites yesterday killing seven and injuring two others.

The troops were engulfed in the mass of snow while setting up a temporary firing range on 6,000-foot Monte Sestera, overlooking the Badia Valley, near the Austrian border, an army spokesman said here.

Fifteen of the men—members of a 40-man unit on maneuvers—were buried when the avalanche thundered down the mountain side about 75 miles east of here.

The rest of the platoon immediately called in help by radio and two helicopters flew to the scene with rescue dogs. Within an hour all 15 had been dug out, eight of them still alive.

Two of the survivors were slightly injured and were taken to a hospital. The dead were all unmarried men from Verona, the army spokesman said.

The troops were deployed over a large area and, for this reason, only 15 were buried, he added.

Meanwhile to the south, about 15,000 persons in villages in the Apennines above Aquila were virtually cut off by snowfalls of up to about 10 inches in the last few days.

Snowclearing operations have fallen behind because of the heavy snowfall. Many farmers were trapped in their homes and unable to feed their animals.

Slide Kills Czech

POPRAD, Czechoslovakia, March 8 (AP).—A 17-year-old Czechoslovak was killed and two others were injured when an avalanche swept over eight of 40 students from a school at Rimavska Sobota who were waiting on a road near Kremnica in the Tatras Mountains, it was announced today.

The Czech news agency reported that five of the eight youths were rescued by other members of the group. The Mountain Rescue Service dug out two other youngsters. One suffered a concussion and cuts and the other a broken leg.

Fewer Falls in Kent

CANTERBURY, England, March 8 (Reuters).—Thousands of Kent villagers found themselves stranded without power yesterday as severe blizzards struck southeast England for the second time last week.

A snowbound rural post office said that candles and fuel oil were badly needed.

There is none at all in the village. Even the warehouse that supplies us has run out of candles. When we had them in stock we rationed them to two candles per family," one villager reported.

A local member of Parliament, David Crouch, said that he had asked the army to send in emergency supplies of candles and fuel to the worst hit areas.

"The people must have hot meals, heating and light," he said.

Zurich Traffic Baited

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TRUDEAU ON TOUR—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau beats a drum and does a native dance for the players of Baker Lake in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Trudeau Starts Cutting Back Canada's Diplomatic Corps

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, March 8 (UPI)—The Canadian government's austerity program is bringing about the reduction of diplomatic positions wherever they cannot meet the "need" test administered by a series of efficiency experts.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's outback of Canada's contribution to Atlantic forces, the closing of seven missions abroad, and the general "need" bent of the government, along with the reduction in diplomatic positions, has reduced the size of the foreign service that Mr. Trudeau, when prime minister, boasted was "second to none in the world."

Under the latest economy order, the foreign-based staff of 387 will be reduced by 60-15 percent—effective March 31. The External Affairs Department, which had 2,228 employees last October, will be cut to 2,060. The annual savings are calculated at \$7.5 million.

The missions closed include three in Latin America—Uruguay, Paraguay and the Dominican Republic. The Canadian Embassy in Cyprus, the Canadian office in West Berlin and the offices maintained in Cambodia and Laos.

Big Embassies Reduced
The staffs of the big European embassies have been reduced as well.

William Hopper Dies; Appeared in Perry Mason

RALPH SPRINGS, Calif., March 8 (Reuters)—William Hopper, 54, actor and the only child of the late Hollywood columnist Hedda Hopper, died here Friday, of a heart attack. He had been hospitalized here for two weeks.

Mr. Hopper played Paul Drake, the detective friend of Perry Mason, in the television series. In 1946, Mr. Hopper often provided Mason, played by Raymond Burr, with last-minute information to clinch his court-room cases.

Mr. Hopper is the second "Perry Mason" star to die within the last two years. William Talman, the hot-tempered district attorney, Hamilton Burger, who always lost cases to Mason, died in August, 1968, from lung cancer.

Mr. Hopper appeared in several Warner Brothers movies, including "Track of the Cat" in 1954, starring Robert Mitchum and Teresa Wright. Three films he played in were released in as many months in 1957, "Footloose Heiress," "Over the Goal" and "Torchy Blane, the Adventurous Blonde."

James Beach
NEW YORK, March 8 (UPI)—James Beach, 60, a playwright and director of the literary department of Samuel French Inc., publisher, died Thursday after an apparent heart attack.

Mr. Beach was the author of more than 200 plays, about 50 of them mysteries. They were produced by college and other theatrical groups throughout the country. Among his works were "One Mad Night," "Danger From the Sky" and "We're All Guilty."

He also wrote seven suspense novels, short stories, and numerous radio and television scripts. Mr. Beach also adapted some works for the stage, including "David and Goliath" from the novel by Theodore Dreiser and screenplay by Eleanor Driscoll.

Baron Adolph Benck
PARIS, March 8 (UPI)—Baron Adolph Benck, 64, Dutch ambassador in Paris, died Friday after suffering a heart attack.

French officials here said that the baron, who was appointed to this post in 1963, had previously had heart trouble.

Mr. Filippo Giobbe
VATICAN CITY, March 8 (UPI)—Filippo Giobbe, 58, director of the Vatican's official newspaper, L'Apostolica, died Friday night, the Vatican announced.

Ulster Offers Reward After 19 Bombings

Catholic MP's Home, Mill Latest Targets

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 8 (UPI)—The Northern Ireland government offered a \$5,000 (\$12,000) reward today for information leading to the arrest of bomb terrorists who have struck 19 times this year.

The reward was announced after talks between the government and senior police officials on the two bomb explosions last night, one of them at the home of Austin Currie, a member of Parliament and a Catholic.

A government statement said, "Those who have perpetrated the outrages of the past few weeks have shown a complete disregard for life or property."

One of the explosions last night rocked a cotton mill in the Catholic Falls Road area of Belfast. It caused little damage and no injuries.

The other shattered windows in Mr. Currie's home. His wife and child were in the house at the time of the explosion but did not suffer injuries.

The explosions came after a day of confrontations between police and demonstrators in Londonderry. Ten thousand civil rights supporters from all over Northern Ireland gathered to protest Ulster's 17 percent rate of unemployment as well as alleged discrimination against Catholics in housing and other areas.

Troops erected barriers between the civil rights demonstrators and local Protestants who gathered to shout, "We'll have no papist rebels in the territory."

The two opposing crowds of about 3,000 persons each dispersed when the British troops held up placards warning "Disperse or we fire."

Trinidad House Of U.S. Diplomat Is Fire-Bombed

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 8 (Reuters)—The home of the U.S. vice-consul was one of the targets in a series of fire-bomb attacks here last night and today as violence set off by black-power demonstrations continued in Trinidad.

Molotov cocktails were thrown into five other homes and a British-owned drugstore was set on fire. But police said no injuries were reported. Mrs. Frank Hagen, wife of the vice-consul, said she and her two infant children were asleep when three fire bombs came through the windows.

"I was so scared. I could not move," she said. "My husband left yesterday morning for the Virgin Islands."

The attack on the Hagen home was the first here against U.S. property. Previously the main target was Canadian banks.

Russia Reported In Spy-Swap Bid To West Germans

LONDON, March 8 (UPI)—Russia and East Germany are offering the Bonn government "a major spy swap," the Sunday Times said today.

A report by Anthony Terry said the Soviet KGB and the East German security service, ESD, "are apparently desperate to secure the return" of Mrs. Liane Lindner, 48.

They also want two alleged spies, named in the report as Mrs. Irene Scholz, 51, former personal assistant and secretary to two Bonn successive ministers of science and technology, and Heinrich Wiedemann, 80, former Deputy Minister of Justice in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The report said West German officials unwilling to consider a deal with the Communists, until after the three have been "tried and possibly sentenced."

"What makes it more difficult for West German authorities even to consider exchanging Mrs. Lindner and Mrs. Scholz... is the staggering quantity of top-secret and classified information they are said to have supplied," the Sunday Times said.

"Apart from passing on the minutes of every West German cabinet meeting, they have also given the Russians details of West Germany's secret scientific planning blueprint for the next ten years, including Bonn's space program."

West Germans End Smallpox Quarantines

MESSEDE, Germany, March 8 (AP)—West German health officials yesterday closed the last of ten smallpox quarantine stations in North Rhine-Westphalia, where a total of 260 persons exposed to the disease had been under observation since mid-January.

Seven persons are still under treatment for the disease at a hospital in Wismar. Among them was the 20-year-old electrician who brought the disease into West Germany last December after returning from a vacation in Pakistan, officials said. A total of 30 persons contracted the disease during the two-month outbreak and four died.

Cardinal Suenens in N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Leo Josef Cardinal Suenens, archbishop of Malines-Brussels, arrived here last night from Brussels to deliver a series of lectures to bishops of the Episcopal Church under the auspices of the Trinity Institute.

U.S. Taxpayers Honest or Artful, Thin Total of Convictions Indicates

WASHINGTON, March 8 (UPI)—Americans are either the world's most honest taxpayers or the world's most ingenious tax cheaters. Very few are ever convicted of failing to give the government its due.

Only 561 persons out of 110 million individual taxpayers were judged guilty of tax fraud in the fiscal year that ended June 30. Are Americans really 99.9995 percent honest with their taxes? The Internal Revenue Service concedes that it may miss a cheater now and then, but its officials are convinced that most people pay their taxes fully—if not always cheerfully.

The revenue service investigated 8,273 cases of possible tax fraud in the last fiscal year. It recommended prosecution in 1,139 cases. A total of 649 indictments were obtained and 561 persons pleaded guilty or no contest or were convicted after a trial.

Hard-Core Cheating

These figures involve only hard-core cheating. Thousands of additional persons gave themselves the benefit of the doubt in figuring out their tax returns and some of them were caught. But they usually paid up when they received a deficiency notice from the government.

A tax official said many persons who thought they had cheated the government by padding a deduction or two often had actually short-changed themselves by overlooking another deduction they were entitled to.

Outright tax fraud involves a conscious intent to cheat the government and usually involves substantial sums of money.

The average American has very little chance to cheat. He pays most or all of his tax bill through payroll withholding and if he tries to evade taxes it is usually in small amounts.



LONDONDERRY MARCH—British police line this Ulster street during a mass demonstration by the unemployed in Londonderry. Two policemen were injured in scuffles.

Refugees Begin to Return

Fears Subside as Tourists Crowd Pozzuoli

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 8 (AP)—Scientists studied seismographs and wizards consulted their crystal balls today to try to find out if this city, built over a lake of lava, is about to be destroyed by a volcano.

A bright sun was out after days of storms. In its warmth, the fears that had driven half the population to flee this town of 70,000 persons on the Bay of Naples began to evaporate.

Tourists poured into the town by car and bus to walk the streets between rows of shattered and padlocked homes. But residents who had fled began to return, too.

For the first time in several days, street markets were selling fruit. Bars and some shops reopened. Fishermen, who bring in an annual

catch worth \$57.8 million, were out again with their nets. Church services were held. There was talk of reopening some of the town's schools this week.

The scientists invited here to study the rise of land upon which Pozzuoli sits said that six seismographs set up around the town had recorded no shocks since several minor tremors early last week.

Three marine thermometers recording sea temperatures were being watched after fishermen reported that they had seen the sea boiling like a cauldron.

Italy's many soothsayers hurried to the scene this weekend. But their predictions were not in agreement. Giuseppe Ianigo, the "Wizard of Toledo," was optimistic. "I believe

all this alarm is unjustified," he said. "The best thing is to keep an eye on Vesuvius. The period of quiet of the volcano there is nearing an end."

Prof. Nino Pecorelli said: "There is danger, but it is not imminent. I feel vibrations beneath the sea and it is not improbable that there may be some new eruption in the center of the gulf."

Antonio Battista, the wizard, and mayor of Montefredane, said: "I felt unusual vibrations which indicate a certain travail in the depths of the earth," Mayor Battista said. "But there is no immediate cause for concern. It would be best, in any case," he added, "to listen first to the words of the scientists."

Russia Marks Women's Day With Gifts, Pancakes, Vodka

MOSCOW, March 8 (UPI)—It was "International Women's Day" today, but men appeared to be doing most of the drinking and eating.

Every Soviet woman was proclaimed "queen for a day" by Soviet men, from the 11 members of the ruling Politburo to the humblest peasant and worker.

And men were supposed to be their "subjects" meaning they were expected to buy gifts, clean house, cook meals and above all wash the dishes.

But the day, which was established by Socialist women in Copenhagen in 1910 ostensibly to fight for equal rights and since then has become an international holiday in Communist countries, happened to coincide with Maslentsa (Butter Week), the last week before Russian Orthodox Lent.

By old Russian, pre-Christian and pagan tradition, Maslentsa is still being observed by consuming tons of buttered bliny (pancakes) smothered in sour cream and caviar. The pancake symbolizes the late-rising winter sun.

And who should queue up for flour, butter and sour cream? Women of course. And who makes the best bliny? Women again. The bliny are washed down with vodka, which though doubled in price recently does not appear to have declined in consumption.

Italian Is Arrested As Spy on U.S. Units

PADUA, Italy, March 8 (UPI)—Police arrested a 37-year-old Italian today on charges of spying on U.S. forces in Italy.

Police said Guido Giori confessed spying for Yugoslavia. They said notes about the location of fuel deposits and units of the U.S. South European Task Force were found during a search of his home. The task force is based in nearby Verona and Vicenza.

Italy to Allow Far West Show

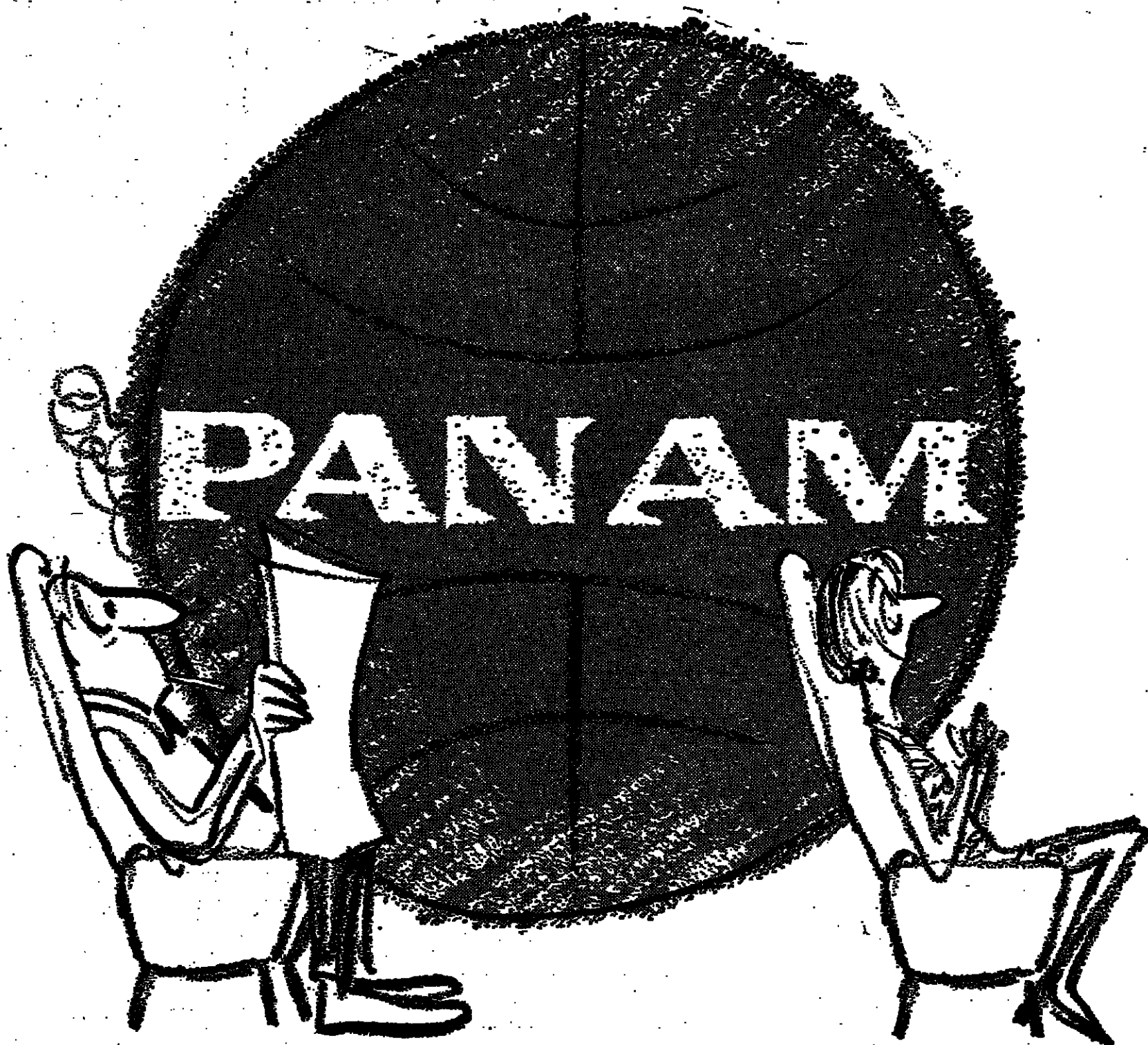
ROME, March 8 (AP)—A Far West rodeo has cleared opposition from Italian circus owners and won the government's permission to perform in Italy.

When the Rodeo Far West landed in Genoa last Tuesday, circus owners asked the government to enforce a law which bans more than one circus from a foreign country from performing in Italy at the same time. An American circus is also on tour here now.

The government ruled that the rodeo is not a circus, a rodeo spokesman said. The red tape forced the rodeo to cancel performances in Genoa. It is now scheduled to open in Rome this Thursday.

It will be the first rodeo held in Europe since Buffalo Bill and Annie Oakley toured in 1902.

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Mulling Moynihan's Aphorism

Does 'Benign Neglect' Sum Up Nixon Approach?

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It is not Mr. Nixon's phrase, but it seems to fit in ways never intended by the President's liberal pundit and poet, Daniel Patrick Moynihan: "benign neglect."

It may, in fact, turn out to be the most apt aphorism yet for the essence of Mr. Nixon's foreign and domestic policies. More apt, certainly, than "low profile," or "lowered voices," or "new federalism." The more he reveals about his approach to the critical problems of American life, the more evident Mr. Nixon makes his distaste for vast projects of social engineering and renewal. The more he says about his concept of America's place in the world, the more obvious his intention to pursue concrete national interests instead of lofty international visions and ideals. The Grand Design has been abandoned and the Great Society, or what there was of it, simply frozen.

Almost single-mindedly, Mr. Nixon has concentrated on the need for gradual withdrawal from Vietnam, on the gradual cooling of an overheated economy and on the conceptually bold but materially modest reform of the welfare system. Each of these projects enjoys priority in the three rings of the executive—the National Security Council, the Economic and Urban Affairs Council—and they constitute the essential agenda of the administration's first term.

Most everything else, except, of course, politics itself, has been left under study and experimentation.

"Benign neglect" is the phrase that leaped from one of the many private Moynihan memoranda to the President when it came to light last week. All that Mr. Nixon's counselor meant to suggest was that the much debated subject of race relations and tensions could benefit from a period of official de-emphasis.

Pursuit of Panthers

Writing in January, at a time when the Justice Department seemed in "hot pursuit" of the Black Panthers, and suggesting that the American Negro had in fact made remarkable economic and social progress over the last two decades—decades, Pat Moynihan said the nation's preoccupation with racial conflict had tended to obscure that record and yielded the public forum to extremists of both the left and the right.

Borrowing from the Earl of Durham's prescription in 1830 for the proper British attitude toward Canada, Mr. Moynihan wrote: "The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' The subject has been too much talked about. The forum has been too much taken over by hysterics, paranoias and hoodlums on all sides. We may need a period in which



Dignitary Greeter

"I wanted them [the Pompidous] to see our country as a President of the United States saw it... We overdid it a bit."

Negro progress continues and racial rhetoric fades."

His memorandum implied that much of the damage had been done by the Nixon administration's own obsession with the Panthers and other extremists. And it gently chided the President and his Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, for neglecting, benignly or otherwise, some of the more basic problems of crime control.

Nonetheless, the phrase soon acquired a life of its own as Mr. Nixon practiced some further benign neglect in the fields of education and civil rights.

In his education message to Congress last week, for instance, the President argued that most of the government's school programs had not yet "measurably" enhanced the performance of poor children and that the nation was "not getting as much as we should out of the dollars we spend."

Benign Agreement

The President agreed benignly with Mr. Moynihan and other liberal analysts that the social environment of schools and communities appeared to be a more important factor in student performance than educational programs and facilities. But he neglected to commit himself to any energetic new efforts to enhance that environment, either through racial integration in the classroom or new services to the community.

He mentioned only his proposed reform of the welfare system—which the administration successfully lobbied through the crucial House Ways and

Means Committee last week, but whose terms are unlikely to have a dramatic effect soon on education, crime and other neglected social phenomena.

"There really is a need," said the same Mr. Moynihan to Mr. Nixon in the same memorandum, "for a more coherent administration approach to a number of issues"—affecting blacks and poor people—"which I can list for you, if you like."

Risking what he called indiscretion, Mr. Moynihan further suggested that lawyers—such as Richard Nixon and John Mitchell—were neither good managers nor good researchers in the campaign against crime and social behavior. Certain necessary studies will not be done, he advised the President, "unless you express a personal interest."

Confused Response

As for civil rights and integration, Mr. Nixon has thus far shown much more persistent concern for the equal treatment of offending communities than about the unequal treatment of schoolchildren, North or South.

In a series of recent statements on the subject, the President has noted the Supreme Court's rulings without comment on the merits, offered White House assistance to help communities cope with the high court's requirements, declared an atmosphere conducive to learning to be his "paramount interest," used a minimum of busing to achieve the required desegregation and opposed busing and all other compulsions to achieve "racial balance."

The administration itself has now recognized its responses to the many problems of school segregation to be so confused that it was at work this week-end on yet another effort to define its views and policies.

The difficulties in dealing with the schools, with the cities in general, with health care and other easily identified social needs arise from the fact that Mr. Nixon's priorities for the foreseeable future have already been set to suit his political goals and the budgetary requirements. As a result, President's exertions and declarations are now being benignly cut to fit the pattern.

At home, as abroad, however, withdrawal and retrenchment are not always the surest ways out of trouble. Nothing better exemplifies the tactics of benign neglect than the Nixon Doctrine of reduced involvement in foreign wars. But as the President's statement on Laos showed this weekend, there is no simple walking away from the goals, commitments, ideals and errors of the past.

Yielding to the pressures from critics who fear "another Vietnam" in Laos, Mr. Nixon conceded that North Vietnam's increased challenge in that small Asian kingdom had forced him to respond with increased "levels" of assistance and air combat support to the Laotians. It is the pressure for withdrawal from southeast Asia that has left the United States vulnerable, it turns out, to continued and even increased Communist pressure. As a White House official remarked in slightly blunter text, benign neglect is not really so very different from malignant concern.



Rights Compromiser

"The time may have come when the issue of race could benefit from a period of 'benign neglect.' — Daniel P. Moynihan, Presidential adviser.

Drawings by Julie Fernandez.

Nixon School Policy Disillusions All Sides

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT)—When Louisiana Gov. John J. McKeithen was in Washington a few days ago, he and other Southern governors met with some of President Nixon's assistants on the school desegregation issue. On returning home last week, Gov. McKeithen said: "I told them to tell the President that if he doesn't come down here and champion us, it's going to be a long time before we get to the death politically."

Gov. McKeithen perhaps was engaging in the time-honored Southern practice of complaining loudly even while winning, to keep the enemy on the run. President Nixon's Southern strategy has never been in better shape. If Gov. McKeithen has any argument about integration in the schools it is with the Supreme Court, which ordered the recent changes in Louisiana, not with the administration, which counseled delay. Consider, also, the following recent developments:

● Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who had at one time sided with those in his department who favored following the Supreme Court's most advanced standards in desegregation, is now saying that court decisions in large cities that require substantial busing to achieve integration "are moving in the wrong direction." The former lieutenant governor of California, who was shaken by the recent state court decision requiring massive busing in Los Angeles, is saying with the Southerners that the legal distinction between de jure and de facto segregation is dead and "segregation is segregation" throughout the country.

● Two more HEW civil rights officials, including the Southern

'Good Man' Shriver Legacy: Better Relations With France

By James Goldborough

PARIS—If he didn't know it before, President Nixon got the message that the French liked Ambassador Sargent Shriver during his state visit here a year ago.

At the dinner President Charles de Gaulle gave for Mr. Nixon at the Elysee Palace, the general and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville were standing talking to Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, when Mr. Couve de Murville turned suddenly and beckoned to the ambassador.

Addressing Mr. Nixon, Gen. de Gaulle said: "Mr. President, it is possible to have a good man who is a bad ambassador and a bad man who is a good ambassador. You have a man who is both a good man and a good ambassador."

When Mr. Shriver leaves Paris in two weeks to return home to prepare for the Maryland gubernatorial campaign, he will leave behind two years of steadily improving Franco-American relations. If he contributed to them, it is also true that he was extremely lucky. And he admits it.

As President Lyndon B. John-

son had told him when he named him ambassador in 1968, Mr. Shriver couldn't lose. Mr. Johnson said that the United States had tried everything to improve relations with France—an ambassador from the military, Gen. James Gavin; a seasoned diplomat, Charles Bohlen—and nothing had worked. Nobody could blame Mr. Shriver if things didn't improve.

Thaw's Start

He was lucky because he got in at the beginning of the thaw, which actually began in March, 1968, when Mr. Johnson ordered a partial bombing halt over North Vietnam. Gen. de Gaulle alluded to it on May 26, 1968, the day the new ambassador presented his credentials. It was during the May student revolt.

"Whatever happens," Gen. de Gaulle said, "I think that America and France will be together once again if great sorrows must befall mankind."

Mr. Shriver was lucky in another respect. He was alive and living in Paris while his party, the Democrats, was being divided and defeated at home. He is able to return home now without having been a part of that defeat.

It is difficult to say precisely what role an ambassador plays in the changing relations between states. French diplomats, however, give Mr. Shriver much credit. They liked that he liked France. They liked his visits into the hinterlands to talk to the French people.

It is true that the people of this country have consistently named America as their best friend, even when official relations were bad. It is here, perhaps, that an ambassador's role is more important, and it is here that Mr. Shriver concentrated his energy.

He campaigned for America in the provinces as if he were running for office.

Predecessor Liked

French diplomats had liked his predecessor, Charles Bohlen, too, but for different reasons. As one French official put it: "They liked Bohlen because he was one of them; they like Shriver because he is unusual."

Although Mr. Shriver will say that it's easier to do business with the new French government than with the old, there is a wistful look in his blue eyes when he talks of Gen. de Gaulle.

"I liked calling on him," he has said. "He had a tough, cold, analytical manner that for me was a test. You're doing something if you can get anywhere with that."

The ambassador thinks that the relationship he developed with Gen. de Gaulle played a role in the improvement in relations between the two countries. He thinks that Gen. de Gaulle liked a man who was close both to President Johnson and the Kennedys, and that his voice was listened to in Washington.

Ironically, he thinks Gen. de Gaulle had the same sort of feeling for British Ambassador Christopher Soames, prior, that is, to what the French now refer to as the "unfortunate Soames affair." As a British commentator put it once: "The French may, as they say, hate all foreigners; but they hate an English aristocrat less than anyone else."

Ambassadors' Families

Mr. Shriver thinks that Gen. de Gaulle was at least as pleased to have a Churchill son-in-law as ambassador to France as a Kennedy brother-in-law.

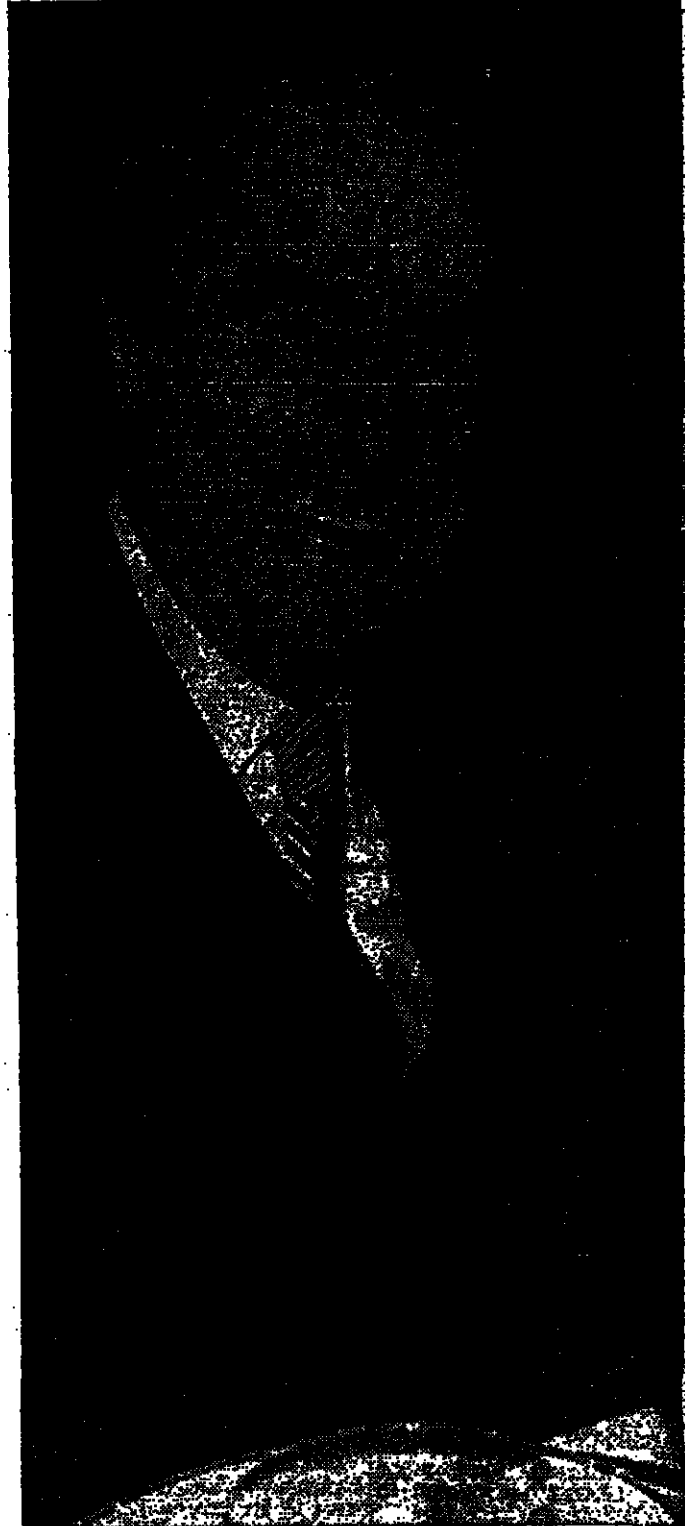
In the beginning, there had been difficulties. Not only did the new ambassador arrive in a city that was in a state of near civil war, but there had been some misunderstandings before he ever got here.

As he tells it, President Johnson offered him the job early in 1968, and he accepted after having been encouraged to take it by his wife Eunice Kennedy Shriver and his mother-in-law Rose Kennedy.

It was soon after, however, that Robert Kennedy declared his candidacy for the presidency. There was then a question in the minds of some members of the family whether he should stay in the Johnson administration.

"Some members of the family thought I should quit and go to work for Bobby," says the ambassador. "I thought, however, that the most important thing was my word. I had given my word to Johnson and he had given his to France. The French were getting edgy because they had already accepted me."

He decided not to change his mind. Theodore Sorensen criticized Mr. Shriver in his book "The Kennedy Legacy" for



Ambassador R. Sargent Shriver.

haggling over what job he should have in the Kennedy campaign; but as the ambassador sees it, his hands were tied.

"We discussed what I could do for Bobby. I was ready to campaign in both Indiana and California, but felt I just wasn't needed in either state as campaign manager. I also felt it wouldn't be a seemly thing to do as ambassador-designate."

The next real difficulty came when Gen. de Gaulle raised suddenly last year following defeat of his referendum. Mr. Shriver admits that at the time there was some agitation among Republicans in Washington to "get the Democrat out of Paris," but President Nixon decided to keep him on.

Sure Bet

There was no difficulty here. Mr. Shriver had kept up steady contacts with Georges Pompidou during the latter's year out of office. He had been calling back to Washington that if an election came up, Mr. Pompidou was a sure bet to win.

The story is told of the lesson in French politics Mr. Pompidou gave the ambassador during the first time Mr. Shriver called on him. At the time, Mr. Pompidou was still Gen. de Gaulle's prime minister and he had just gone on television during the May revolt to warn his countrymen against the Communists.

The ambassador asked him how he could maintain good relations with the Russians and still make anti-Communist speeches. Mr. Pompidou laughed and told him that the Russians were a sophisticated people and understood that such a speech was for internal consumption only.

Improved Trust

The ambassador thinks that one of the main reasons for the improvement in the climate here was the improvement in trust and communications between the two governments.

During the period of bad relations, the Paris embassy did not receive all U.S. diplomatic cables from the world's major trouble spots. France and America were not having conversations on such subjects as Vietnam, China and the Middle East, and the embassy was not kept fully informed.

As the ambassador sees it, there was a lack of trust and confidence. When he arrived, that changed. During 1968, Gen. de Gaulle had stopped his frequent attacks on U.S. policy, and detailed conversations with the French began. The embassy began to receive the full flow of diplomatic cables.

The biggest bluff that occurred during Mr. Shriver's near two years here came over French intentions to sell Mirage jets to Libya. Mr. Shriver had at least two meetings with Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann on the subject, and there were several phone calls.

The State Department was very testy when Defense Minister Michel Debré finally got around to announcing the full

sale of more than 100 planes, but Mr. Shriver insists that Mr. Schumann never gave him any inaccurate figures.

"We did not get any inaccurate numbers" from the French, but we did not get the total picture," says the ambassador.

There is strong evidence, however, that the foreign minister did not have the total picture himself when he talked to Mr. Shriver. It has probably been this aspect of the new government that has given more than one embassy trouble. It often seems that one ministry doesn't know what the other is doing, and this is particularly true of the Foreign and Defense Ministries.

The Libyan affair also brought some strong criticism of the ambassador. One American we heard to say that "what we need is an ambassador who knows when to get mad."

Mr. Shriver defends himself: "I don't think it's the job of an ambassador to get personally mad. To get professionally mad, though, is different. I can't think of one instance when I should have gone over to the Quai and taken umbrage at the French. If I had felt I should have, however, I would have."

'Shriver Boomlet'

Mr. Shriver is going back to a Democratic party that is badly in need of an attractive candidate to face President Nixon in 1972. Although the ambassador has never given any indication that he is this man, a "Shriver boomlet" has begun in America to encourage him.

He has not yet announced his intention to oppose Democratic incumbent Gov. Marvin Mandel in the Maryland primary, but those closest to him think it is inevitable. He has ruled out New York, and re-elected his Maryland estate and registered to vote in Maryland.

These people say he is often tempted by offers from private business and universities, but believes that after almost ten years as an appointed official, he is ready to try politics.

Maryland is the logical spot. He was born there, has lived there off and on, has a campaign committee already working for him and, in Gov. Mandel, is not facing an elected Democratic governor but a man appointed by the state legislature to fill the vacancy left by Spiro T. Agnew.

Though there are some Democrats who have resented his decision to stay on and work for the Republicans, most feel that he helped himself by being here. For those who would see his working for a GOP administration against him, he has just answered.

"Lots of people feel I'm over here acting on Nixon's orders, but the fact is that I have never received any orders here, not even after the change of administration. Rogers didn't send me instructions any more than I did."

"In the two years I've been here, my only mission was to improve Franco-American relations."

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Useful Addresses appears twice a week in the Herald Tribune

Diversity in Transition

Exploding Africa Shakes Visitor's Self-Confidence

By Murray Marder

Mr. Marder, a Washington Post staff writer, is among the newsmen who accompanied Secretary of State William P. Rogers on his trip through ten African countries in 16 days.

WASHINGTON (WP)—There is nothing like a first trip to Africa to shake a world traveler's self-confidence in his knowledge of history, politics and especially geography. Africa comes at you like an explosion. Of Africa. Of countries. Of customs. Of change. If you have not made Africa a subject of special, intensive study—no matter what your level of general education—even a roaring jet across the continent will accrue enough fragments of new knowledge to shatter anyone's intellectual aplomb.

It is any consolation, even educated Africans have difficulty keeping track of what is happening beyond their own country. No area of the world is more diversified or more in transition, with its melange of feudal monarchies, revolutionary Arab nations, supra-nationalistic one-party black states, one-party democracy "so fast" (Congo-Kinshasa), "humanitarian" Socialist societies and tribal federations with one foot in the 12th century and another in the 20th.

Sovereignty Explosion

The explosion of sovereignty that has multiplied more than tenfold the four nations that were independent before 1950 has created a geographic identification problem compounded by the widespread switching of national and language names from European to African terminology. It challenges even those few who are sure they know what was where.

In cosmopolitan Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, a lovely city that bridges modern and traditional Africa, a black newsmen reminded about his experience in reporting the 1968 presidential campaign in the United States.

"Nobody knew where Zambia was," he said. "Every time I was introduced to an American, he would say something like, 'Excuse me, but where is Zambia?'"

The national identity problem might have been eased, fractionally, if he had explained that Zambia, before it gained its independence in 1964, was Northern Rhodesia. But proud Africans resent having identify their nations by former colonial names.

Even African experts have to hesitate at times to remember that Tanzania is the united republic composed of what was formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar, or that Burundi was formerly called in Ruanda-Urundi and that what used to be the Ruanda-Urundi is now independent Rwanda. Or that the relatively well-known Congo of Leopoldville, Elisabethville and Stanleyville, in the former Belgian Congo, became Zaire. Lubumbashi and Kisangani, respectively.

Some educated Africans are pleased—others only amused—by the reach for African names by American blacks experiencing a new consciousness and pride in their African heritage by the rush to native African hair and styles. None of the African officials encountered in the ten nations visited by Secretary Rogers was wearing either. All were in Western attire, or African modifications of Western attire, or hair style. On the streets, however, the brilliantly colorful native costumes easily outnumber Western-type dress.

Knowledge Desired

In private, what several African officials indicated they would appreciate more from Americans, blacks as well as whites, than costume-wearing or learning African languages, is sound knowledge of the power realities, the economics and the political unity requirements of modern, rather than tribally splintered, Africa.

By one of the greatest handicaps that prevent Africa's many able young leaders struggle to overcome is arbitrary, tribal-biased national boundaries inherited from colonial powers that served imperial divide-and-conquer interests.

At a dinner for visiting American newsmen, Zambian Information Minister Sikota Wina pointed a succinct illustration of the geographical-political dilemma.

"Zambia is completely and totally landlocked. It is in fact the most landlocked independent state in Africa, since it is encircled by eight countries whose economies and politics differ as much as those between California and Siberia."

To the north of it lies the Congo and Angola; to the south lies South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland; to the east, Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania—thus giving it who live here a sensation similar to a submarine.

But, paradoxically, for little is uniformly true of Africa—the absence of a colonial heritage as been a historic handicap for one nation, Liberia.

Liberia, founded by freed American slaves in 1820 with the help of a \$100,000 congressional grant and then virtually forgotten for a long period by the United States, seriously began during its 50th anniversary the last year, high-power protection and administrative development. Its first 100 years were a struggle for survival against the inland tribes who tried to drive the American-born settlers into the sea and against the invasions of the colonial powers who ruled bordering territories.

Regional Liberian development began only in 1920. Firestone Rubber, in 1926, gained a 99-year, 36,000-acre lease for rubber-free plantations.

Quotations

JUDIANNE DENISEN-GERBER, executive director of Odyssey Houses, the private drug centers: "You can't cure people retroactively. Try resurrecting a child who dies from drug heroin. Let the legislator explain to me burying their child that he was discussing a solution. Since I first approached legislation Albany on Aug. 16, we've had over 300 votes."

WILLY HORN, the mezzo-soprano, after a singing debut with the Metropolitan Opera last week: "We carry our instrument in our hands so if your big toe hurts, you feel it in your voice."

CHARLIE KERR, director of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, recalling his time as president of the University of California: "I left the presidency as I entered it—with enthusiasm."

ADM. HYMAN G. RICKOVER, criticizing a government agency which scrutinizes space procurement: "The Renegotiation Board is about seven headquarters accountants to view the cost and profit statements of 4,354 contractors during the entire year. (That is not as effective) as putting a band-aid on a wound."

tations at 6 cents an acre annually. For years afterward the name "Firestone" was almost synonymous in the nation with "Liberia." Most outsiders still think that is true. But from ore, in which there are heavy American investments, is already about equal with, and soon will surpass, rubber in export value, with rice close behind and timber, coffee and diamonds also rising on the export lists.

What first strikes the American visitor to Liberia is money—American money. Liberia uses American paper money; only coins are Liberian.

A politically sensitive visitor would think that this would leave Liberia in nationalistic African eyes as an American colony. Yet the American overlay in Liberia, beginning with its capital of Monrovia, named for President Monroe, or Liberia's close ties with the U.S. Army since 1912, does not appear to have inhibited the acceptance as an equal among African unity leaders of William V. Tubman, Liberia's president since 1944 and, evidently, as long as he lives.

Ridicule Resented

Liberians protest, justifiably, that few question the links between past British or French colonies and the former motherlands, but American newsmen almost uniformly ridicule the American orientation of Liberia.

"They laugh at us as an Amos 'n' Andy land, and they make jokes that our president is 'Kingfish,'" protested a Liberian official.

They do. Liberia, to the irreverent American passer-by, tends to evoke an impression of Emperor Jones or a George Gershwin script. The aberrational image is enhanced by a generally scuzzy new executive mansion, with neon lighting outside, occupied by the 74-year-old president.

Mr. Tubman rules with an autocratic hand; he is looked on by his most devoted followers as a messiah. He obligingly accepts the role.

Present-day Liberia is unmistakably Mr. Tubman's Liberia with bemedaled and costumed likenesses of the president on every hand. For any doubters, visitors to the executive mansion now encounter a new life-size multiple portrait that depicts three figures standing in the rear: Joseph J. Roberts, first president of the republic; a sepia-skinned image of President Abraham Lincoln; and an equally sepia-skinned portrait of the late President John F. Kennedy. In the foreground sits William V. S. Tubman, holding a globe surmounted by a cross.

But there are readily discernible sensitivities simmering beneath President Tubman and his political party, the True Whig Party, a name borrowed from America's earliest days. Secretary Rogers, intending the remark as a pleasantry, said with a grin as he toasted a great dinner assembly of Liberia's ruling hierarchy, "This is the Establishment."

"Just what did he mean by that?" a group of officials, which included the president's son, sharply demanded of an astonished American reporter in the bar afterward.

Term Outlived

They explained that "Establishment" is an outlived term as far as they are concerned. In Liberia it is used as a distributive malcontent who charge that the 46,000 descendants of the original American emancipated slave settlers rule as a privileged elite over the largely illiterate, tribally oriented bulk of Liberia's one million inhabitants.

Another Liberian oddity, in a continent where racial equality is a battle cry, is the constitution's limitation of citizenship to Negroes, plus a provision that only citizens can own land. This is a carryover from the founders' determination to make Liberia a haven for blacks.

Conversely, venturesome liberalism in another form of human relationships, religion, is encountered in an unexpected location, in Cameroon.

Newsmen with Secretary Rogers were surprised to find, during a visit to a Benedictine monastery in Yaounde, that capital, that international church groups, operating from Cameroon have launched one of the world's most advanced ecumenical movements in the heart of Africa.

At the monastery, a Benedictine priest explained that joint Roman Catholic-Protestant services are held there regularly, in addition to separate Roman Catholic services for those who prefer them.

Other clerics and theology professors at an ecumenical study center in Yaounde (supported by the World Council of Churches) noted that while most of present-day Cameroon formerly was French-ruled, the French emphasis upon separation of church and state is less binding there. In the secondary schools, Roman Catholic priests and Protestant clergymen are permitted to give religious instruction to students of their respective religions. In addition, clergymen of both faiths often give joint radio broadcasts.

Legendary Ties

Ethiopia, by contrast, has its own built-in form of ecumenism with its biblical and legendary ties to the people of Israel. Every visitor to Emperor Haile Selassie's Jubilee Palace must cross a huge six-pointed gold star of Judah woven into the red carpeting, which must cause some odd reactions among Arab dignitaries in this era of Arab-Israeli crisis.

But in the vast Congo, in Africa's most populous nation, Nigeria (about 50 million people, minus the still-accruing victims of killing or starvation in the recently ended civil war), and in virtually all sub-Saharan African nations, the Middle East tensions that preoccupy Africa's northern tier of Arab states are wholly remote.

The gap of national obsessions between these two parts of Africa is as great as between two continents. Black Africa is obsessed by preservation of national unity, national development, and for the present, most emotionally, of all, elimination of the remnants of minority white rule in the southern third of the continent.

Democracy is a catchword across Africa. It is hardly democracy developed Western style; few African leaders even hold out that goal. One-party rule is the prevailing African pattern, with little obfuscation. Political opposition is often crushed with the blunt rallying cry: "Africa is in a hurry and cannot tolerate bottlenecks to hinder progress."

It is somewhat presumptuous for any quick visitor to pass moral judgment on such political structures, even though Africans do seek to invoke the West's moral standards to purge their continent of minority white rule. This is the pattern that will continue, whether the Western world likes it or not.

Africa is not going to be forced into anyone's mold, as the outside world has just been pointedly reminded from two exactly opposite headings on the African political compass—from black-ruled Nigeria and from white-ruled Rhodesia.



Although strip is still under construction, CIA-chartered Air America flights land at Sam Thong, Laos.

Nixon Tries Diplomacy to Stabilize Laos

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON.—The North Vietnamese and their Pathet Lao allies produced the first important indication last week that their offensive in Laos is intended to force the United States into political concessions there—and perhaps in Vietnam. From Hanoi, the Pathet Lao Information Bureau issued a five-point statement Friday demanding, in essence, that the United States withdraw from Laos completely and that a new coalition government be established under Pathet Lao domination.

The Pathet Lao proposal was similar to those that have been made by Hanoi and the Viet Cong in the conflict in Vietnam—and that the United States has found unacceptable. But in Laos, Washington's bargaining position is markedly weaker. Congressional opposition to deeper American involvement in Laos, and pledges by the Administration that the United States will not commit itself to a wider war in Southeast Asia, limit President Nixon's room for maneuver.

At almost the same time that the Pathet Lao spoke up in Hanoi, President Nixon issued a 3,000 word statement on Laos

from Key Biscayne, Fla. That statement, in the view of Washington observers, was primarily an effort by the Administration to retrieve something from the military and political reverses it has suffered in Laos—and the political losses it has sustained at home—over the last few weeks.

Appeal to Russia, U.K.

Mr. Nixon revealed a new diplomatic effort to stabilize the situation through appeals to the Soviet Union and Britain, co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference of 1963 that agreed to the accords providing for peace,

neutrality, and independence for Laos.

On past experience, asking the Russians to restrain the North Vietnamese promised little. The Soviet Union, while not encouraging Hanoi in Laos, has been reluctant to oppose operations there because Hanoi would turn to the Chinese for help. The Russians are anxious not to see an expansion of Chinese influence, either in North Vietnam or in Laos.

The President's statement was an effort to divert the steady criticism that has peppered the Administration from Capitol Hill. It tried to put the onus for the present tension in Laos on the North Vietnamese.

In a largely historical review of the American involvement there, the President disclosed little that had not been known before. The American objective in the landlocked country, the President said, was to "save American and allied lives in North Vietnam, which are threatened by the continual infiltration of North Vietnamese troops and supplies along the Ho Chi Minh trail."

He stressed the search for peace throughout Indochina but nowhere did he contend that Laos itself is vital to United States national interests.

What to Do

Among the notable omissions from the President's statement was a full explanation of how the present confrontation with the North Vietnamese came about or what the administration would do if it found the diplomatic channel to resolve the conflict closed.

There was evidence here last week that the tension was provoked through miscalculations by the North Vietnamese on one side and, on the other, by the clandestine army of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao and his American advisers from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The President noted that the North Vietnamese have built up their forces in Laos to 67,000 men, far larger than ever before. Those soldiers, mostly in main-force divisions, have been better equipped and better armed with tanks and heavy artillery.

Threatened by more belligerent propaganda than in earlier campaigns, the North Vietnamese pushed farther across the Plain des Jars than in previous offensives, leading authoritative sources here to conclude that the decision for the present offensive was made many months ago.

Sources aware of intelligence estimates now believe that the North Vietnamese thought they could move with impunity. They saw the United States trying to disengage in Vietnam. Moreover, they were lured by five years of desultory resistance from Laotian government forces.

No Negotiations

Sources here said that the administration could see no possibility of negotiating with Hanoi on Vietnam if the North Vietnamese totally broke the Geneva accords in Laos. The United States, they said, could not permit Laos to become a safe haven for North Vietnamese operations in Vietnam or infiltration into Thailand. Hence, the clandestine army of Gen. Vang Pao, which is financed by the CIA, was instructed to blunt the North Vietnamese offensive, but not to go beyond the five-year pattern of seasonal offensives.

Gen. Vang Pao, former French Army sergeant, caught the North Vietnamese off guard. Seeing a chance to break the back of the North Vietnamese, and encouraged by his CIA advisers, he struck out westward across the Plain des Jars with the support of American air transport and bombing.

The general, an aggressive Meo mountaineer and not a passive Lao flatlander, overextended his forces but wanted to hang on to his conquered territory. That's where he miscalculated. The North Vietnamese, however, massed their forces to retake the plain and rout the clandestine army. That brought the decision, after some delay, to bring in the American B-52 bombers in an attempt to slow the North Vietnamese ground advance.

The result, authoritative sources here said, was to put the North Vietnamese in a dominant position to overrun all of Laos at will. The official newspaper in Hanoi called the sweep of the Plain des Jars a "brilliant victory" and called for a march to the overthrow of "the clique of traitors" meaning the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma.

Mideast

Israel May Not Get Those U.S. Jets

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON (NYT).—There were more than a few knowledgeable officials who cringed last Jan. 30 when President Nixon at a news conference volunteered a deadline on the long-pending decision about selling more jet aircraft to Israel. "We will consider the Israeli arms request," Mr. Nixon said, "and we will honor those requests to the extent that we determine that they need additional arms... That decision will be made within 30 days."

Administration officials quickly tried to defuse this forthright statement. It did not reflect any urgency in the Middle East or need for a rapid decision, they said; it was, rather, Mr. Nixon's way of conveying an impression of order in foreign policy management. The 30 days simply referred to the scheduling of White House staff work on assessing the Arab-Israeli arms balance, they explained repeatedly.

Some Confusion

Yet many in the administration were confused. They assumed his remark indicated that, whatever the eventual staff studies showed, he had decided for political reasons to make a gesture in military hardware to Israel, to demonstrate that American support for the Jewish state had not been eroded during the controversial search for a diplomatic compromise between Arabs and Israelis. The international peacekeeping efforts had provoked uneasiness between the Nixon administration and Israel—and the American Jewish community. In an attempt to soothe the suspicious, Mr. Nixon assured Jewish leaders in Washington on Jan. 25 that the United States remained willing to give the necessary military support to Israel. He had a shopping list from Premier Golda Meir, submitted last September, that included 35 more Phantom fighter-bombers—beyond the 50 already sold to Israel—and more than 100 of the smaller Skyhawk jet fighters, for delivery in 1971.

The President's soothing words seemed a commitment in principle, and one high official said it looked "inevitable" that Mr. Nixon would follow up in fact with a new arms sale.

Goal Behind Israel Air Raids

By James Feron

JERUSALEM (NYT).—The announcements came in two forms. The more common variety, issued almost every day, says something like this: "Israeli Air Force planes attacked mortar and anti-aircraft positions in the southern sector of the Suez Canal today. All aircraft returned safely to base. The air strike began at 1450 hours and continued for one hour."

Once or twice a week another kind of communiqué is issued. It is usually longer, speaks of "military installations" and gives the targets—"Khanka, Ruckat, Gabel Hof, Dushur, Mishas, Al Kabir..." Newsmen were stunned early in January when they checked their maps against the larger announcements. The targets were deep inside Egypt—some less than ten miles from central Cairo.

The Strategy

There was a time when an Israeli aerial penetration of the Suez Canal cease-fire line would bring admonitions from Western powers, threats from Moscow and the possibility of a United Nations Security Council meeting. Now the Israeli Air Force raids bases and installations without causing much stir, not even in Cairo, except when civilians are killed. And the raids continue, almost as an accepted part of the Middle East war.

What are the Israelis up to? What do they hope to gain from these deep penetration raids? How long will they continue? A newsmen who leaves this area for three weeks discovers that the motives are seen differently abroad.

There is a widespread feeling outside Israel that the principal, or even sole, objective is psychological and the most obvious aim the overthrow of President Gamal Abdel Nasser. The view here, in contrast, is that the raids are intended for both strategic and psychological aims, with Mr. Nasser's fate almost irrelevant. The main reason for the air

attacks, and the only one that justifies the risks to a casualty-conscious Israeli public and a politically sensitive leadership, is the military one, according to informed opinion here.

Israeli defense chiefs have convinced their political colleagues that in the absence of any reasonable chance for peace talks the nation must reduce as much as possible the effectiveness of Egyptian activities along the Suez Canal and bar any planning for an attack against Israel, no matter how suicidal. They consider the United Arab Republic the only enemy capable of waging war. Guerrilla activities continue to attract attention but to the pragmatists in Tel Aviv's defense headquarters it is Cairo's potential that would count in any showdown.

They justify the air attacks by calling them Israel's response to Mr. Nasser's proclaimed war of attrition—crillery blows against the Israeli front line. Essentially, however, Israeli defense chiefs are interested in crippling the Egyptian war machine.

The Israelis overcame Egyptian artillery superiority along the Suez Canal last year by using their acknowledged air superiority. This reduced Israeli casualties from 120 to the present 30 a month, a third of them fatalities.

Air strikes were intensified until the Egyptian forward line was weakened and blinded. Egyptian artillery and anti-aircraft fire was reduced while radar and SA-2 (SAM) ground-to-air missile sites were destroyed. Then the action was moved slowly inland.

The Targets

Air defenses remained the main targets. An air force cannot function without an effective ground control system. Modern pilots no longer engage in the dramatic "dogfights" of earlier wars. They need highly effective guidance. Israeli pilots are now engaged in completing the destruction of the Egyptian air defense system, its eyes and ears, and are neutralizing the Egyptian rear arsenal.

Israeli pilots are doing, piece by piece, what they did in a rush on June 5, 1967, when the six-day war began: They are crippling their most dangerous enemy. The object, as a former air force chief said, is to protect Tel Aviv in the air over Cairo.

There are also psychological aims, but these are seen here as less significant. One is to bring the war home to the Egyptian people. Some Israeli leaders believe that once the masses understand the hollowing of their leaders' claims, chances for the changes required for a negotiated peace may improve.

There are other psychological factors. One might be to impress upon the major powers that the powder-keg theory of the Middle East is false, that there cannot be an explosion here with only one side able to fight.

This is seen here as more a matter of self-preservation than a demonstration of naked power. The Israelis believe that the major powers see the Middle East as a powder keg and are likely to be agree to some temporary settlement and seek to impose it on the parties concerned.

Progress Seen

The Israelis believe that their security, and therefore their existence, would be sacrificed by well-meaning allies unaware of the dangers of relying on promises if the outline of some apparent agreement appeared.

A corollary to clarifying the region's military balance to the major powers is clarifying it to other Arab states. The object would be to diminish Cairo's role as a peacekeeper in regional strategy.

The Israelis consider that they may have made inroads in both fields. The urgency of major power talks seems to have dissipated just as they were whittling away Israel's position, while the last Arab summit meeting appears to have recognized Cairo's military ineffectiveness.

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

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Foreign Bonds

On N.Y. Exchange

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Over-Cou

PEANUTS



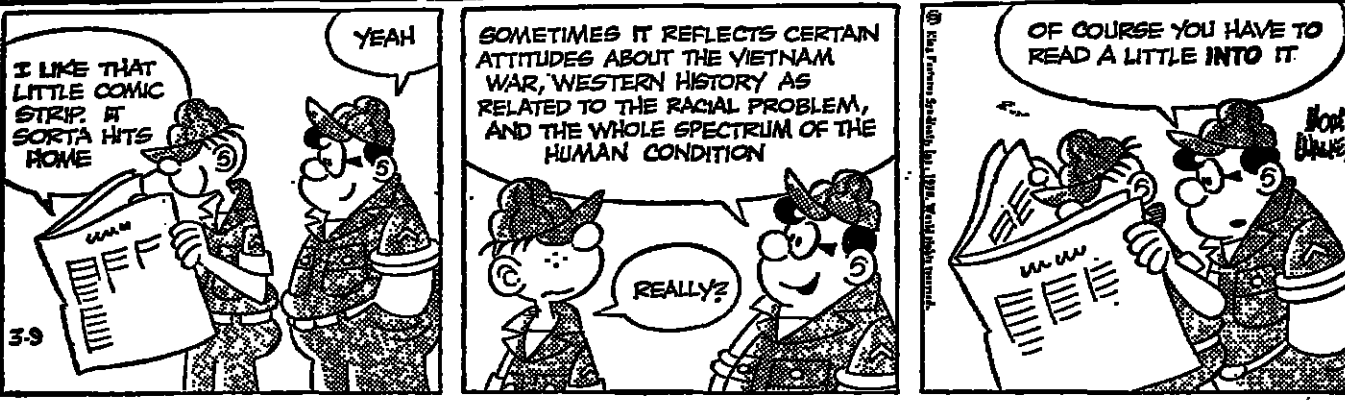
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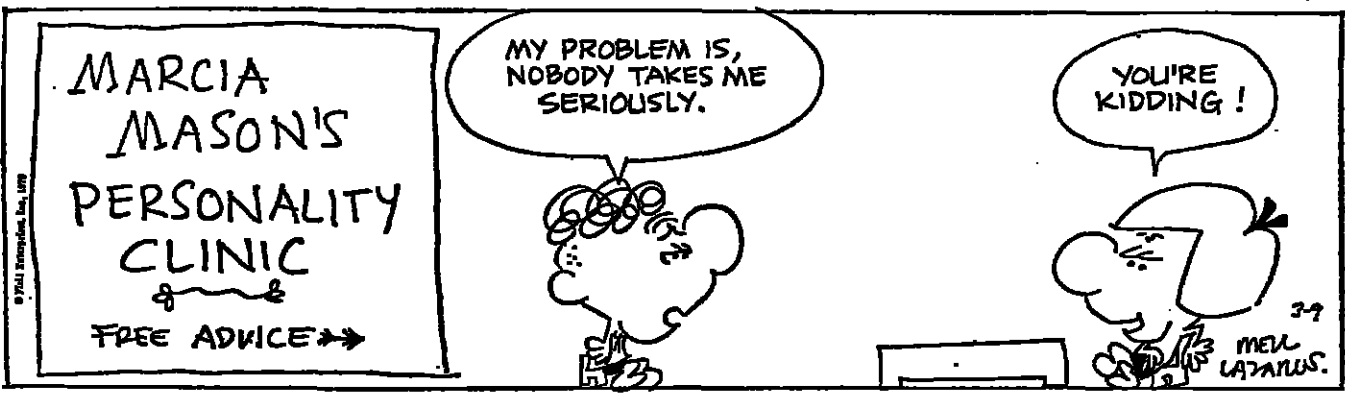
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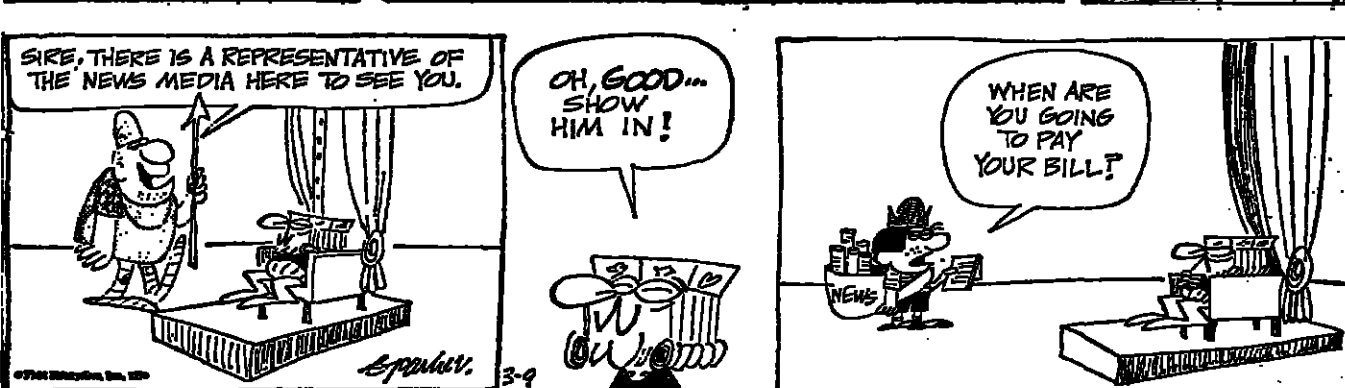
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD & ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one heart and was raised to two hearts by North. South explored with a two-spade bid and North ventured four hearts, reasoning that all his high cards would fit well with his partner's hand.

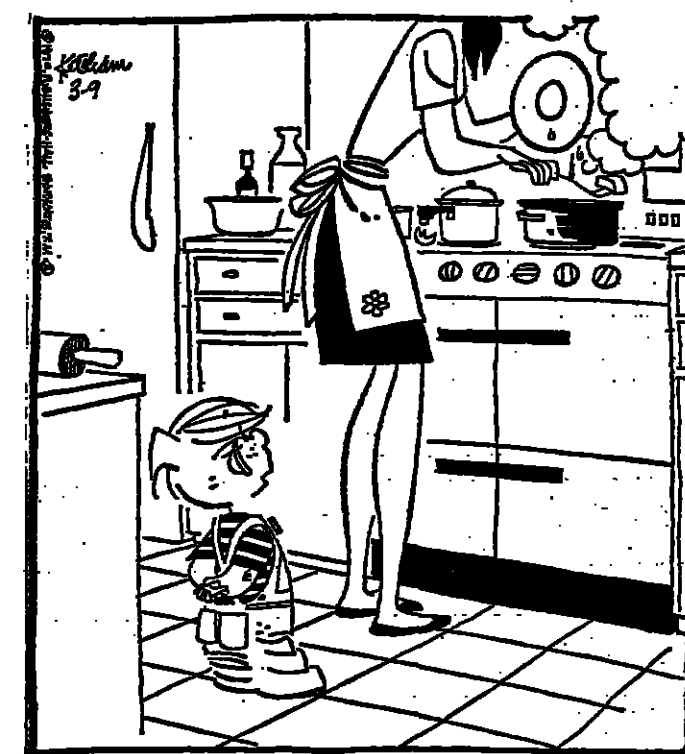
West's opening lead of the diamond queen was taken in the closed hand with the king. With a marked shortage of entries to the dummy, the declarer had to abandon the chance of one of the possible finesses.

South quite rightly gave up the chance of the club finesse to insure the club ruff in the dummy. He led the club queen at the second trick. East won with the king and returned the club ten. South took his ace of clubs, ruffed his remaining club and tried the heart finesse.

West made the good play of refusing to take his heart king. If he had done so, the declarer would have had no difficulty, for he would have been able to cash dummy's diamond ace after extracting East's remaining trump. West had discarded a spade on the third round of clubs, so the position was now this:

NORTH		EAST	
Q75	K1086	Q75	K1086
10	4	10	4
A1097	—	A1097	—
—	—	—	—
WEST (D)		EAST	
32	K1086	32	K1086
K86	4	K86	4
J8642	5	J8642	5
J8	K109763	J8	K109763
SOUTH		EAST	
AJ94	K1086	AJ94	K1086
AQ85	4	AQ85	4
K	—	K	—
AQ5	—	AQ5	—

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BLACE

YUNIF

SPECOL

CHUPIC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: ANISE DRAWL CLIENT INCOME

Answer: What advertisers write—AIRLINES

BOOKS

MY SEVERAL LIVES
Memoirs of a Social Inventor

By James B. Conant. Harper & Row, 701 pp. \$12.50

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN the preface to this swamp of an autobiography, James B. Conant writes: "The White Knight in 'Through the Looking-Glass' is the model for all egotistical inventors." He subsequently confesses to his bride-to-be a tripartite ambition: "To become America's leading organic chemist; to assume the presidency of Harvard; to ascend to the cabinet in Washington, perhaps as Secretary of the Interior. The model has been charmingly honored, the ambition, approximately gratified. He was born 77 years ago in Boston, of Plymouth stock on both sides of the family tree. He went to Roxbury Latin, where he was early bitten by the bug of qualitative analysis (of chemical solutions, bureaucratic problems, academic processes).

At Harvard he was chairman of his department and, for two decades, president of his university. In Germany under the aegis of John Foster Dulles he was U.S. high commissioner and later ambassador. He now specializes in finding out what's wrong with our secondary schools.

Several lives, indeed. And, while living them, Conant found time to write 19 books and serve in two world wars. During the first, he worked on poison gas; during the second, on atom bombs and the disposition thereof. He personally knew Joe McCarthy, John Kennedy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower, George Marshall, Bernard Baruch, Robert Oppenheimer, Vannevar Bush, Leverett Saltonstall, Winston Churchill, Konrad Adenauer, Willy Brandt and many, many others, including Molotov.

Why, then, is his autobiography so tedious? I do not subscribe to the personal knowledge of ideas that he worked for the government was either compromised or criminal or stupid. (Conant is none of these.) Nor do I subscribe to the notions that New Englanders are especially repressed, that university presidents hate children and love bankers, that scientists manipulate symbolic excrement and are alien to the vagaries of the human heart, that diplomats are necessarily malign, that old age is a carcinoma of the lungs of ideas, that Republicans are pachydermatous.

No. We would be considerably the poorer without Conant. His contributions to Harvard alone—national scholarships, university professorships, Nieman fellowships, coeducation, general education, geographical distribution, etc.—were sufficiently significant to win him enormous respect. He did not simply rise on a cloud of rhetoric to announce to the multitudes his wondrous sanctity and his moral continence; he changed things for the better. And on that impulse he continues to prosecute.

One might argue with him, however much the Scholastic

CROSSWORD By Will Wahl

ACROSS

1 Ordered

2 Opinion

3 U.S. family of painters

4 Himalayan metalhead

5 Po tributary

6 Mischiefous

7 17th-century sea menace

8 Item for Sunday dinner

9 Brightest star in Scorpio

10 Louisiana freebooter

11 Down-to-earth one

12 Burden

13 Balaam's mount

14 Like Longfellow's forest

15 Enjoyed an afternoon snack

16 Unfounded

17 Anger: Lat.

18 Parisian's girl friend

19 Egyptian god of pleasure

20 Ship part

21 Pirate's beverage

22 Viking

23 Titled British sea raider

24 Privateer's spoils

25 Prior, to poets

26 Glacé

27 Early merchantman

28 Pirate's weapon

29 of prevention

30 Have on one's shoulder

31 Criminals

32 Object of some modern pirating

33 Ship-shaped clocks

34 He was: Lat.

35 Flavors

36 Exploit

37 Bonquet

38 flophouse room

39 Repertoire

40 Grafted, in heraldry

41 Spring up

42 Indigo plant

43 Short composition

44 Lee's home state: Abbs.

45 Venezuelan river

46 Sheer cotton fabric

47 Kaufman collaborator

48 Manchurian border river

49 Tint coin

50 Nightingale's serenade

51 Furnished an introduction

52 Houdini feast

53 Deplores

54 Most contemptible

55 Dress goods

56 Undisposed

57 Barbed spear

58 Spanish month

59 Gumbo plants: Var.

60 Aerics

61 Ship officer: Abbr.

62 Juvenile heroine

63 Other—52

64 Retainer

DOWN

1 Fictional elephant

2 In harmony

3 Obit

4 Step up

5 One of the Redgraves

6 That is: Lat.

7 Gelderland town

8 Chinese bandit leaders

9 Bonquet

10 Juvenile heroine

11 "...to buy—pig"

كلمة الجواب

